

PE  
1946  
.H3  
IMS



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2007 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation









# Anglistische Forschungen

Herausgegeben von Dr. Johannes Hoops

Professor an der Universität Heidelberg

~~~~~ Heft 13 ~~~~~

*With the author's compliments*

## A Grammar of the Dialect of Adlington (Lancashire)

by

Alexander Hargreaves



Heidelberg

Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung

1904

Alle Rechte, besonders das Recht der Übersetzung in fremde Sprachen,  
werden vorbehalten.

## Preface.

---

The present work is an attempt to construct a dialect grammar on a sound scientific plan. The general scheme of the work is modelled on Professor Wright's *Grammar of the Windhill Dialect*, but I have treated the subject with Middle English and not Old English as a starting point. In this way I hope greater unity has been secured in tracing the development of the sounds as spoken in the dialect at the present day.

To Professor Schröer of Cöln I am indebted for the idea of writing the grammar, and to Professors Luick of Graz, and Hoops of Heidelberg for many a friendly hint. Prof. Luick especially was always very willing to give me advice and suggestions, and the work owes very much to him. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to all three. I also beg to thank my old friend Mr. Abbott of Adlington for the words of the local ballad *John Walker*, and Mr. John Heywood of Manchester for permission to print Waugh's *Come whoam to thy childer and me* in the phonetic notation I have adopted. This latter poem has been chosen in order to afford a ready comparison with Waugh's notation which for philological purposes, and to all but the native, is almost valueless.

Adlington, Lanc. 1903.

A. Hargreaves.



## Contents.

---

|                             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Preface . . . . .           | Page<br>III |
| Table of Contents . . . . . | V           |
| Abbreviations . . . . .     | VII         |
| Misprint . . . . .          | VIII        |
| Introduction . . . . .      | 1           |

### Phonology.

|                                                                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Chapter I. Pronunciation . . . . .                                                    | 2  |
| 1. The Vowels . . . . .                                                               | 2  |
| 2. The Consonants . . . . .                                                           | 5  |
| Chapter II. The Adlington vowels in accented syllables and<br>their sources . . . . . | 7  |
| 1. Short Vowels . . . . .                                                             | 7  |
| 2. Long Vowels . . . . .                                                              | 13 |
| 3. Diphthongs . . . . .                                                               | 19 |
| 4. Triphthongs . . . . .                                                              | 23 |
| Chapter III. The Vowels of accented syllables treated<br>historically . . . . .       | 23 |
| A. The English Element . . . . .                                                      | 23 |
| 1. Short Vowels . . . . .                                                             | 23 |
| 2. Long Vowels . . . . .                                                              | 37 |
| 3. Diphthongs . . . . .                                                               | 46 |
| B. The French Element . . . . .                                                       | 49 |
| 1. Monophthongs . . . . .                                                             | 49 |
| 2. Diphthongs . . . . .                                                               | 57 |
| Chapter IV. Vowels in unaccented syllables . . . . .                                  | 58 |
| 1. Weak Word Stress . . . . .                                                         | 58 |
| 2. Weak Sentence Stress . . . . .                                                     | 60 |
| Chapter V. The Consonants . . . . .                                                   | 62 |
| 1. Semivowels . . . . .                                                               | 62 |
| 2. Liquids . . . . .                                                                  | 63 |

|                                        | Page       |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| 3. Nasals . . . . .                    | 64         |
| 4. Labials . . . . .                   | 65         |
| 5. Dentals . . . . .                   | 67         |
| 6. Sibilants . . . . .                 | 70         |
| 7. Palatals . . . . .                  | 72         |
| 8. Gutturals . . . . .                 | 72         |
| 9. Gemination . . . . .                | 74         |
| 10. Metathesis . . . . .               | 75         |
| <b>Accidence.</b>                      |            |
| Chapter VI. Nouns . . . . .            | 76         |
| 1. Formation of the Plural . . . . .   | 76         |
| 2. Formation of the Genitive . . . . . | 77         |
| Chapter VII. Adjectives . . . . .      | 78         |
| Chapter VIII. Articles . . . . .       | 79         |
| Chapter IX. Pronouns . . . . .         | 79         |
| 1. Personal . . . . .                  | 79         |
| 2. Possessive . . . . .                | 81         |
| 3. Reflexive . . . . .                 | 82         |
| 4. Demonstrative . . . . .             | 82         |
| 5. Interrogative . . . . .             | 83         |
| 6. Relative . . . . .                  | 83         |
| 7. Indefinite . . . . .                | 84         |
| Chapter X. Numerals . . . . .          | 84         |
| Chapter XI. Verbs . . . . .            | 85         |
| 1. Strong Verbs . . . . .              | 85         |
| 2. Weak Verbs . . . . .                | 89         |
| 3. Verbal Endings . . . . .            | 93         |
| 4. Anomalous Verbs . . . . .           | 95         |
| Chapter XII. 1. Adverbs . . . . .      | 106        |
| 2. Prepositions . . . . .              | 107        |
| 3. Conjunctions . . . . .              | 107        |
| <b>Specimens . . . . .</b>             | <b>108</b> |



## Abbreviations.

---

The following are the principal abbreviations used:

AF. = Anglo-French.

Ags. G. = Sievers, Angelsächsische Grammatik; dritte Auflage.

Angl. = Anglian.

Björkman = Björkman, Scandinavian Loanwords.

Du. = Dutch.

EDD. = Wright, English Dialect Dictionary.

EEP. = Ellis, Early English Pronunciation.

HES. = Sweet, History of English Sounds.

ME. = Middle English.

MLG. = Middle Low German.

NED. = Murray and Bradley, New English Dictionary.

NEG. = Sweet, New English Grammar.

OE. = Old English.

P. u. B. Beiträge = Paul u. Braune's Beiträge.

Stratmann = Stratmann, Middle English Dictionary.

WS. = West Saxon.

---

**Misprint.**

P. 12, l. 9 fr. bott. read  $\bar{o}$  instead of  $\hat{o}$ .

---

## Introduction.

---

Adlington is a mining and manufacturing village (pop. about 5,000) in the hundred of Leyland. It lies about 3 miles to the South of Chorley, and is thus almost in the middle of the triangle formed by Wigan, Bolton and Chorley.

The dialect spoken in the district is, as will be seen, in some respects rather mixed. This is no doubt due to the growth of the population during the last fifty years, and to the migratory habits of the inhabitants, caused by the industrial nature of their work. But the people do not, as a rule, move far away, nor do the newcomers come from any great distance. Ellis E. E. P. vol 5, p. 329 includes the district in «western North Midland». It is almost exactly in the centre of div. 22, of which Ellis distinguishes six varieties. But none of his varieties corresponds to the Adlington dialect, the nearest thereto being var. 11.

---

# Phonology.

## Chapter I.

### Pronunciation.

#### 1. The Vowels.

§ 1. The Adlington dialect contains the following vowels:

Short Vowels: *a, ä, e, i, o, u, y, ə.*

Long Vowels: *ā, ā, ē, ē, ī, ō, ō, ū, ȳ.*

Diphthongs: *aī, āe, eī, īə, oī, ou, uə, ui, yī.*

Triphthongs: *aīə.*

A brief description of the Adlington vowel system follows. The notation adopted is, in general, that of Sweet's «Primer of Phonetics».

*a* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Mann*: *lad* lad, *aks* ask, *lad-qər* ladder.

*ā* (mid-back-wide) like the *ā* in German *Haar*: *tām* time, *t/ālt* child, *wāld* wild.

*aī* = *a* + *ī*. The *ī* is high-front-narrow and is long. This diphthong only occurs before *f*: *flaīf* flash, *waīf* wash.

*āe* = *ā* + *e*. This diphthong chiefly appears at the end of words. The first part of it is long, the second

very short. There is an escape of breath at the end of words where the *āe* is final, like a decreasing voiceless *h*: *pāe* thigh, *risāet* recite, *skāe* sky.

*aiə* = *a* + *i* + *ə*: *aiərn* iron, *faɪər* fire.

*ä* occurs only before *r* and can be produced by pronouncing *ər* continuously and meanwhile opening the mouth wide. It can thus be described as between *ər* and *ar*. The tip of the tongue is bent backwards and upwards. The *a* and the *r* are united, and here also at the end of a word a slight spirant is perceptible: *där* dare, *wärtʃ* to ache.

*ā* is the corresponding long sound: *fār* far, *fārm* farm, *wārm* warm.

*e* (mid-front-wide). As in English *men*, *help* etc.: *best* best, *net* net, *sel* to sell.

*ē* (mid-front-narrow). As in German *See*: *nēm* name, *tēm* tame, *wēv* wave.

*ē̄* (mid-front-wide) but a little lowered. It is practically the same sound as in English *men* and German *Männer* but long: *bēt* without, *rēnd* round, *tēn* town.

*eī* = *e* + *ī*. The *e* is as in *men*, the *ī* is long and very high (high-front-narrow): *fēt* fight, *fleīʃ* flesh, *wēt* weight.

*i* (high-front-wide) as in English *bīt*: *it* hit, *pin* pin, *win* win.

*ī* (high-front-narrow) like the *ī* in German *sie*, *Biene*: *kriip* creep, *nīt* night, *rīt* right.

*īə* = *ī* + *ə*: *bīərd* beard, *īər* hear, *tlīən* clean.

*o* (mid-back-wide-round) like the *o* in German *Stock*: *frozn* frozen, *moni* many.

*ō* (mid-back-narrow-round) like the *o* in German *so*: *dlōri* glory, *nō* know, *rōd* road.

$\bar{o}$  (low-back-narrow-round) as in English *saw*, *fall*:  
*dr̥ō* draw, *nō* gnaw.

$o\bar{i} = o + \bar{i}$ . This is not Sweet's *oi* as in *boil*, *coil*.  
 The  $\bar{i}$  is long and is high-front-narrow as in German  
*Biene*: *boil* boil, *toil* toil.

$ou = o + \bar{u}$ . This is a more open sound than Sweet's  
*ou* and lies between his *ou* and his *au*. The  $\bar{u}$  is long; other-  
 wise the diphthong is very similar to a Swabian's pronun-  
 ciation of the German word *Haus*: *foat* fought, *koud* cold.

$u$  (high-back-wide-round) like the  $u$  in English *who*:  
*fut* foot, *tu* too,  $u$  who.

$\bar{u}$  (high-back-narrow-round) like the  $u$  in German *du*:  
*mā* enough, *rād* repented, *fū* shoe.

Note. These two  $u$ 's are sometimes pronounced with a mixed  
 sound which is almost like an *eu* diphthong of which the first part  
 is very short.

$u$ . This is a  $u$  sound very much lowered so that it  
 almost resembles an  $o$  sound. It is described by Ellis  
 E. E. P. as a transition sound from  $\bar{o}$  to  $u$ . It is best  
 described as a mid-back-round sound inclining to mixed,  
 in fact half mixed. The lips are only slightly rounded:  
*but-t̥ər* butter, *k̥um* come, *ʊp* up.

$u\bar{o} = u + \bar{o}$ : *duər* door, *guə* go, *puər* poor.

$u\bar{i} = u + \bar{i}$ : *ruin* ruin, *suit* suet.

$u\bar{i}$  =  $u + \bar{i}$  appears before sibilants: *bʊʃ* bush, *kʊʃən*  
 cushion.

$\bar{o}$  (mid-mixed-narrow) as  $e$  in German *Gabe*: *gə* go,  
*st̥ʃən* station, *fuər* sure, *tə* to.

After gemination and at the end of a word this  $\bar{o}$   
 develops a slight spirant: *but-t̥ər(h)* butter, *kop-pə(h)* Coppull  
 (a neighbouring village).

$\bar{o}$  is the corresponding long sound: *f̥ər* fair.

## 2. The Consonants.

§ 2. The Adlington dialect contains the following consonants:

*b, d, ɖ, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, ɳ, p, r, s, ʃ, t, t̪, ʈ, ɗ, v, w, z, ʒ, ʒ̥.*

*b* (lip-stop-voice) like lit. English *b*. It occurs initially, medially and finally: *brid* bird, *kubært* cupboard, *rub* to rub.

*d* (gum-stop-voice) like the English *d*. It occurs in all positions: *dāv* to dive, *dlas* glass, *redi* ready, *pēnd* pound.

*ɖ* expresses the sound of *d* before *r* or when the syllable contains *r*. The tongue is placed behind the top row of teeth about midway between the English palatal *t* and the teeth-open *ʈ*: *drāv* drive, *lad-ɖər* ladder. For further remarks see § 75, 3. Note 2.

*f* (lip-teeth-open-breath) like the lit. English *f*. It occurs in all positions: *fāv* five, *after* after, *kōf* calf.

*g* (back-stop-voice) like lit. English *g*. It occurs in all positions: *gōmləs* foolish, *figər* figure, *dog* dog.

*j* (front-open-voice) like lit. English *y* in *you*. It occurs a) initially: *jalə* yellow, *jed* head, b) as a glide sound combined with vowels, before and after gutturals and palatals: *kjap* cap, *kjatʃ* catch, *kjetl* kettle, *kjār* cower, *gjam* fun, *əgjen* again, *bajg* bag, *bejg* beg, *bajk* back. It is, however, not always pronounced and one can say for instance, either *giv*, *əgen* or *gživ*, *əgjen*. It seems to be most consistently pronounced after *k* and before *a*.

*k* (back-stop breath) like lit. English *k*. It occurs in all positions: *koud* cold, *bakə* tobacco, *trūk* truck.

*l* (gum-side-voice) resembling a German *l* more than an English one and without any previous glide. It occurs in all positions but is syllabic only in unaccented syllables: *liv* to live, *bild* to build, *wil* (adv.) well.

Examples of vocalic *l* are: *adl* to earn, *fel* to mend.

*m* (lip-nasal-voice) like lit. English *m*. It occurs in all positions: *mon* man, *trembl* tremble, *tām* time.

*n* (gum-nasal-voice) like lit. English *n*. It occurs as a consonant in all positions and as a vowel in unaccented syllables: *nīt* night, *wunḍər* wonder, *kūmin* coming.

Examples of vocalic *n* are: *frozn* frozen, *ritn* written.

*ɳ* (back-nasal-voice) like *n* in lit. English *sing*: *brɳɣ* bring, *ḥɳk* think.

*p* (lip-stop-breath) like lit. English *p*. It occurs initially, medially and finally: *prēd* proud, *supər* supper, *elp* help.

*r* (gum-open-voice). The tip of the tongue is pressed upwards and backwards close to the hard palate. This *r* is not trilled and occurs in all positions. It is equivalent to the lit. English *r* between vowels: *reɪtʃ* to reach, *rɳɣ* wrong, *brou̯t* brought, *barə* barrow, *ri:vər* river.

*s* (blade-open-breath) like the *s* in lit. English *sit*. It occurs in all positions: *sārv* serve, *prosl* thrush, *ēs* house.

*ʃ* (blade-point-open-breath) like lit. English *sh* in shall. It occurs in all positions: *ʃēp* shape, *faʃən* fashion, *waɪʃ* to wash.

*t* (gum-stop-breath) like lit. English *t*. It occurs in all positions: *tām* time, *botl* bottle, *rat* rat.

*ʈ* is the corresponding hard sound to *ɖ* (see above and § 74): *trāb* tribe, *trā* true, *wəṭər* water.

*ʈ* (teeth-open-breath) like the *th* in lit. English *thin*. It occurs in all positions and may often replace and be replaced by *ʈ*: *po̯ut* thought, *kwa̯rʈər* or *kwa̯rʈər* quarter, *da̯ʈ* death.

*ð* (teeth-open-voice) like the *th* in lit. English *then*.

It occurs in all positions and often replaces and is replaced by *ɔ̃*: *ɔ̃dis* this, *wɔ̃ndər* wonder (or *wɔ̃ndər*), *smɔ̃d* smooth.

*v* (lip-teeth-open-voice) like the *v* in lit. English *vane*. It occurs in all positions: *voɪs* voice, *navi* navy, *neɪv* fist.

*w* (lip-back-open-voice) like lit. English *w* in *wet*. It occurs initially and medially: *wärm* warm, *wen* when, *awē* away.

*z* (blade-open-voice) like lit. English *z* in *freeze*. It is rare initially, commoner medially and finally: *ziɪk* zinc, *buzərt* butterfly, *uz* us.

*ʒ* is a sound which begins like *z* but dies away to a hard *s*. It occurs chiefly at the end of words after soft consonants, and in unaccented words and syllables: *ladʒ* lads, *rōdʒ* roads, *ʌʒ* us (unaccented).

*ʒ* (blade-point-open-voice) like the *s* in lit. English *pleasure*. It chiefly occurs after *d* and *n*: *dʒudʒ* judge, *mezər* measure, *sɪŋʒ* to singe.

---

## Chapter II.

### The Adlington vowels in accented syllables, and their sources.

---

#### 1. Short Vowels.

##### *a*.

§ 3. 1. Adlington *a* in most cases corresponds to ME. *a* (§ 30. 1).

a) OE. *æ* (*a*) in originally closed syllables: *ap-pæ* apple, *þatf* thatch, *watf* watch, *ðad* that, *glas* glass. — North. *æ* = WS. *y*, *e*: *bali* belly (see NED.).

b) Rarely OE. *a* (æ) in originally open syllables: *gam* game, *adlt* addled, *faðər* father, *waðər* water.

c) OE. *ā*: *aks* ask.

d) OE. *ǣ*: *bad* bad, *lad-ðər* ladder.

e) OE. *ēa*: *laðər* lather (*loðər* is also used), *tʃap* chap.

f) OE. *eo*: *jalə* yellow.

g) AF. *a* in open syllables (§ 50): *banər* banner, *kari* carry, *batl* battle, *tʃapl* chapel.

h) AF. *a* in closed syllables: *ant* aunt, *paʃər* pasture, *lamp* lamp.

i) AF. *al*, *au* in *savidz* savage (§ 59. 4).

2. Adlington *a* corresponds to ME. *e*.

OE. *e* (§ 31. 5): *bant* vigour, *natlt* cross, illtempered.

3. Adlington *a* corresponds to ME. *u*.

OE. *u* (§ 34. 6): *radl* ruddle.

4. Adlington *a* corresponds to ME. *ā*.

OE. *a* (§ 35. 5): *swad* pod (of peas).

5. Adlington *a* corresponds to AF. *ei* (§ 58. 6.): *plat* plait, for which Shakespeare has also *plat*, see Schmidt Shakesp. Lex. II 870.

#### *ä.*

§ 4. 1. Adlington *ä* corresponds chiefly to ME. *e* + *r*. Here are included also those words which are usually found with ME. *i* because they must evidently have developed first to ME. *e* and then to Adlington *ä*. See § 31. 2.

a) OE. *e*, *eo* before *r*: *färi* ferry, *bäri* berry, *wärk* work.

b) OE. *ǣ*, *ē*: *ärin* herring, *ärənd* errand.

c) OE. *i*: *bärtf* birch.

d) OE. *y* before *r*: *bäri* bury, *märi* merry, *wäri* worry.

e) AF. *e* before *r* + cons. (§ 51. 2): *pärtf* perch.

f) AF. *i* before *r* (§ 53. 5): *märikl* miracle (also *mərikl*).

2. Adlington *ä* corresponds rarely to ME. *a* + *r* final and before vowels = OE. *a*, *ea*, *æ* (§ 30. 2c): *där* dare, *bärä* barrow, *märä* marrow, *närä* narrow.

Note. We have, however, more often *barä*, *marä*, *narä*.

*e.*

§ 5. 1. Adlington *e* in most cases corresponds to ME. *e* (§ 31. 1).

a) OE. *e*, *eo*, Scand. *e* in closed syllables: *edž* hedge, *elp* help, *melt* melt, *fel* shell, *weft* weft.

b) Rarely OE. *e* (*eo*) in open syllables: *evn* heaven, *peni* penny.

c) OE. *ēo*: *breſt* breast, *devl* devil, *frend* friend.

d) OE. *ǣ*, *ē* < Germanic *ai* and *ǣ*: *bled-ðar* bladder, *elþ* health, *les* less, *ment* meant.

e) OE. *ē*, *æ*: *bled* bled, *kept* kept, *met* met.

f) OE. *a*, *æ*: *ed-ðar* dragon-fly, *es* ashes, *geðar* gather, *wen* when, *wether* whether.

g) AF. *ē* (§ 51. 1): *tent* tent, *vesil* or *vest* vessel.

h) AF. *e* (§ 52. 3): *selar* cellar, *trezar* treasure.

2. Adlington *e* corresponds to ME. *ē* (§ 37. 3).

a) OE. *ǣ*: *redi* ready, *spred* spread.

b) OE. *ēa*: *bred* bread, *led* lead, *red* red.

3. Adlington *e* probably corresponds to ME. *ā* = OE. *a* in *blegbri* blackberry, where the *e* seems to be due to shortening of the plural form *blēgbriz* = ME. *blakeberries*, OE. *blaceberian*.

4. Adlington *e* corresponds to AF. *i* (§ 53. 6): *rens* to rinse.

*i.*

§ 6. 1. Adlington *i* corresponds in most cases to ME. *i* (§ 32. 1).

- a) OE. *i*: *bitn* bitten, *lid* lid, *wik* alive.
  - b) rarely OE. *e*: *grin* grin, *rid* rid.
  - c) OE. *y*: *bridȝ* bridge, *kiȝg* king, *þin* thin.
  - d) OE. *ī*: *fifþ* fifth, *wimin* women.
  - e) Angl. *ē*, WS. *ǣ*: *ridl* riddle, *sili* silly. See Morsbach MEG. p. 144.
  - f) OE. *ȝ*: *drip* drip, *tin* to shut, close.
  - g) AF. *i* in closed syllables (§ 53. 3): *riř* rich, *simpl* simple.
  - h) AF. *i* in open syllables: *piti* pity, *finiř* finish.
2. Adlington *i* corresponds to ME. *e*, late ME. *i* (§ 31. 4).
- a) OE. *e*: *siȝȝ* singe, *striȝg* string (*streȝg* is more common), *fiðer* feather.
- Note. The last word has been confounded with its derivative *fiðere* wing, in ME. See Morsbach MEG. p. 144.
- b) ON. *e*: *skip* basket, *sniftar* to sniff.
3. Adlington *i* corresponds to ME. *ī* (§ 39. 4).  
OE. *ȝ*: *id* to hide.
4. Adlington *i* corresponds to ME. *ē* (§ 36. 2).
- a) Angl. *ē*, WS. *ēa*: *rik* rick (cp. Kluge-Lutz sv. *rick*; according to Skeat Conc. Et. Dict., New Edition, NE. *rick* comes from OE. *-hrycce* in *corn-hrycce*).
  - b) OE. *eo*: *bin* been, *sik* sick.

## o.

§ 7. 1. Adlington *o* generally corresponds to ME. *o* (§ 33. 1).

- a) OE. *o*, Scand. *o* in closed syllables: *frost* frost, *kotl* cockle, *stop* stop, *tlod* to throw.
- b) OE. *o* in open syllables: *bodi* body, *frozn* frozen, *spokn* spoken.

c) OE. *a*, *o* before nasals: *kom* komb, *kon* can, *jon* yonder, *moni* many.

d) OE. *o*: *blosam* blossom, *fodær* fodder, *soft* soft.

e) OE. *e*, North. *o*: *fotf* to fetch. Cp. Sievers Ags. Gr.<sup>3</sup> 416 anm. 15 b. Bülbring E. Stud. 27,73 foll. Mätzner ME. Wörterb. II 85.

f) AF. *o* (§ 54. 2): *promis* promise, *rob* rob.

2. Adlington *o* corresponds to ME. *a*.

a) OE. *æ* after *w* (§ 30. 4): *wod* what.

b) AF. *a* before *l* + cons. (§ 50. 5): *oltær* altar.

3. Adlington *o* corresponds to ME. *o*.

OE. *a* (§ 41. 4): *olidi* holiday.

4. Adlington *o* corresponds to ME. *u* before *r* (§ 34. 2).

a) OE. *u*: *dor* door (*duær* is also used), *for* further, *kos* to curse (*kus* is more common).

b) OE. *y*, *i*: *tfortf* church.

c) AF. *ü* (§ 56. 3): *ort* to hurt.

#### *u*.

§ 8. 1. Adlington *u* is a somewhat rare sound, corresponding generally to ME. *o*, OE. *o* (§ 40. 4): *but* boot, *du* do, *sut* soot, *tu* too.

2. Adlington *u* corresponds to ME. *u* [*ü*].

a) AF. *u* (§ 55. 5): *put* pullet.

b) AF. *ü* (§ 56. 4): *flut* flute, *jus* use (sb.).

c) AF. *üi* (§ 57. 1): *frut* fruit.

d) AF. *eu*: *dguti* duty.

Note. The word *duty* does not occur in AF. but it has been formed from AF. *due*.

3. Adlington *u* corresponds to ME. *eu*.

a) AF. *eau*: *bjuti* beauty.

Note. The pronunciation of nearly all these words varies between *u* and *ū*.

*u.*

§ 9. 1. Adlington *u* corresponds generally to ME. *u* (§ 34. 1).

a) OE. *u* in closed syllables: *būl* bull, *drūp* drunk, *kūp* cup, *undærd* hundred.

b) OE. *u* in open syllables: *kūd* cud, *sumær* summer, *uni* honey.

c) OE. *y*: *būndl* bundle, *krūtf* crutch, *fūt* shut.

d) OE. *ū*: *dust* dust, *uzbūnd* husband.

e) OE. *i* (*u*) after *w*: *wus* worse, *wust* worst.

f) OE. *eo* after *w*: *wūþ* worth.

g) AF. *u* (§ 55. 1): *kuntri* country.

h) AF. *ū* (§ 56. 1): *džūdž* judge, *džust* just.

2. Adlington *u* corresponds to ME. *o* (§ 33. 4).

OE. *o*: *tluk* cluck, *þugg* thong. *dug* dog and *tlug* clog also occur but these words are usually pronounced *dog* and *tlog*.

3. Adlington *u* corresponds to ME. *i* (§ 32. 3).

a) OE. *y*: *fust* first, *fūtl* shuttle.

b) OE. *ī* after *w*: *wūmun* woman.

4. Adlington *u* corresponds to ME. *ō* (§ 40. 2).

OE. *ō*: *mūnþ* month, *mūðer* mother, *(t)tūðer* the other.

5. Adlington *u* corresponds to ME. *ū*.

a) OE. *ū* (§ 42. 2): *dūk* duck, *plūm* plum.

b) older *ough* = OE. *ōh*, *ōg* and *ūh* (§ 42. 3): *tluf* clough, *tuf* tough, *ruf* rough.

*o.*

§ 10. 1. Adlington *o* corresponds chiefly to ME. *i* (§ 32. 4).

- a) OE. *i*: *ær* her.
- b) OE. *ī*: *stæræp* stirrup (also *stāræp*).
- c) AF. *i* (§ 35. 5): *mærikl* miracle (also *mārīkl*), *spærit* spirit.

2. Adlington *ə* corresponds to ME. *u* (§ 34. 4).

a) OE. *u*: *tærƿ* turf (*torf* is more common), *færə* furrow.

b) OE. *eo* (*u*) after *w*: *wærƿip* worship.

3. Adlington *ə* corresponds to ME. *a* (§ 30. 9).

OE. *æ*: *wær* was (*wor* is more common).

4. Adlington *ə* corresponds to ME. *ē* (§ 36. 6).

OE. *ē*: *jær* year.

## 2. Long Vowels.

*ā*.

§ 11. 1. Adlington *ā* corresponds almost everywhere to ME. *ī* (§ 39. 1).

a) OE. *ī*: *ālānd* island, *fāv* five, *tām* time, *wāf* wife.

b) OE. *i* before *ld*, *nd*, *mb*: *blānd* blind, *fānd* find, *tlām* climb, *tfālt* child, *wāld* wild.

c) OE. *ī* + *g*: *nān* nine.

d) OE. *ȳ*: *āv* hive, *lās* lice, *mās* mice.

e) AF. *i* (§ 53. 1): *bābl* bible, *fān* fine, *nās* nice, *tās* entice.

f) AF. *i* + *ñ* (lat. *ign*): *rizān* resign, *sān* sign.

2. Adlington *ā* is of uncertain origin in *tāp-ør* to tip over = to swoon.

Note. The etymology of *tāt* tight is somewhat doubtful. It is supposed by Pogatscher Eng. Studien 27, 271 ff. and Much P. B. Beiträge 17, 145 to be from a Germanic *\*tenhtaz* and related to OE. *tōh*, *getenge*. Kluge, Etymological Dictionary, and Kluge-Lutz, Engl. Et. 212, had assumed it to be from Scand *þéttr* but the development of *þ* to *t* is irregular.

*ā.*

§ 12. *ā* is a vowel, which, like *æ*, only appears before *r*.

1. Adlington *ā* corresponds generally to ME. *e* before *r* + cons. For the development, see § 31. 2.

a) OE. *e, eo*: *ārt* heart, *bārm* barm, *dārk* dark, *lārn* learn.

b) OE. *i*: *pārd* third, *wārl* whirl (Scand. *hvirfla*).

c) OE. *eo*: *dārlin* darling, *fārðin* farthing.

d) AF. *e* (§ 51. 2): *ārb* herb, *nārv* nerve, *sārmən* sermon.

2. Adlington *ā* corresponds to ME. *a* before *r* + cons. (§ 30. 2).

a) OE. *a, æ, ea*: *ārd* hard, *kārt* cart (or from Scand. *kartr?*), *pārk* park.

b) OE. *ā*: *lārk* lark.

c) AF. *a* (§ 50. 3): *bārbər* barber, *kuārt* quart, *pārt* part.

3. Adlington *ā* corresponds to ME. *ū*.

a) OE. *ū* before *r* (§ 42. 4): *sār* sour, *fār* shower.

b) AF. *u* before *r* (§ 55. 3): *ār* hour, *flār* flower, flour, *tār* tower.

*ē.*

§ 13. 1. Adlington *ē* corresponds generally to ME. *a* (§ 35. 1).

a) OE. *a, æ* in open syllables: *bēð* bathe, *bi-ēv* to be-have, *blēz* blaze, *skēl* scale, *wēv* to wave.

b) AF. *a* in open syllables (§ 50. 2): *bēkn* bacon, *plet* plate, *tēbl* table.

c) AF. *a* in closed syllables: *kēs* case, *wēst* waste.

2. Adlington *ē* corresponds to ME. *ai* (§ 43. 1).

a) OE. *æg*: *dē* day, *fēn* fain, *tēl* tail.

b) OE. *eg*: *ēl* ail, *rēn* rain.

c) WS. *ǣ*, Angl. *ē*: *grē* gray, *jē* yea.

d) OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *ā*): *tlē* clay.

e) OE. *ēg*, *ēh* (*ēah*): *ē* hay, *nēbar* neighbour.

f) Scand. *ei*: *bēt* bait, *fēk* fake, trick, *wēk* weak (but see Björkman Scand. Loanwords in ME. p. 52, n. 3).

g) AF. *ai*, *ei* (§ 58. 1): *fēl* fail, *grēn* grain, *plēn* plain.

3. Adlington *ē* corresponds to ME. *a* (§ 30. 7).

OE. *ea*: *ēf* half (also *ōf*).

4. Adlington *ē* corresponds to ME. *ē* (§ 36. 5).

OE. *eo*: *wēkin* wick.

5. Adlington *e* corresponds to ME. *ē* (§ 37. 4).

OE. *ǣ*: *sē* sea.

*ē*.

§ 14. 1. Adlington *ē* corresponds generally to ME. *a* (§ 42. 1).

a) OE. *ā*: *ē* how, *ēt* out, *tlēt* clout, *pēnd* pound.

b) AF. *u* (§ 55. 2): *dēt* doubt, *amēt* amount, *krēn* crown, *rēnd* round.

Note 1. Adl. *mēðort* mole (beside which also *mōūdiwārp* occurs) seems to stand for \**mūdrat* mouth-rat, a folk-etymological interpretation of \**mold-rat*. See the form *moudier-rat* mole in Wright, Engl. Dial. Dict. sv. *Moudie*.

Note 2. Adl. *pēk* pustule points to an unrecorded ME. *pōūk*, *pūk*, not to ME. *pocke*. Cp. *pouk* in Wright, Engl. Dial. Dict.

2. Adlington *ē* corresponds to ME. *ai*.

AF. *ai* (§ 58. 7): *mēstər* master (also *mēsþər*).

*ī*.

§ 15. 1. Adlington *ī* corresponds chiefly to ME. *ē* (§ 36. 1).

a) OE. *ē* for *ǣ* in monosyllables: *ī* he, *mī* me, *θī* thee.

b) OE. *ē* for *ǣ* before lengthening groups: *fīld* field, *fīld* shield. — Also in *wīl* well (adv.).

c) Angl. *ē*, WS. *ǣ* (Teutonic *ǣ*): *īl* eel, *īvin* evening, *nīdl* needle, *sīd* seed.

d) Angl. *ē* (Umlaut of *ēa*): *bīlīv* believe, *nīd* need, *stīpl* steeple.

e) Angl. *ē* for *ēa* and *ēo* before gutturals: *bīkn* beacon, *drī* tiresome.

f) Angl. *æ* (Umlaut of *ō*): *bītl* beetle (hammer), *fīd* feed, *grīn* green.

g) OE. *eo*: *dīp* deep, *fīrī* free, *līf* lief, *nī* knee.

h) OE. *y*: *īvl* evil.

i) AF. *ē* (§ 52. 1): *mīst/īf* mischief, *pīs* piece.

2. Adlington *ī* corresponds to ME. *i* (§ 32. 2).

a) OE. *i* before sibilants: *dīf* dish, *fīf* fish.

b) OE. *i* before *ht*: *bīrt* bright, *nīt* night, *sīt* sight.

3. Adlington *ī* corresponds to ME. *ī* (§ 39. 6).

OE. *-ig-*: *stīl* stile.

4. Adlington *ī* corresponds to ME. *ē* = OE. *e* in open syllable before *s* (§ 38. 3): *bīzēm* besom, *wīzl* weasel.

5. Adlington *ī* corresponds to ME. *ē* before *s*:

AF. *e* < *ai* (§ 58. 3): *pīs* peace.

6. Adlington *ī* corresponds to ME. *ei*.

OE. *ē + g* (§ 45. 2): *bīd* frightened.

#### *ō*.

§ 16. 1. Adlington *ō* corresponds principally to ME. *ō* (§ 41. 1).

a) OE. *o*: *fōt* float, *jōk* yoke (OE. *geocu*), *ōp* hope.

b) OE. *ā*: *bōt* boat (rarer *bust*), *lōf* loaf (rarer *luof*), *ōk* oak, *wōl* whole.

c) OE. *eo*: *lōz* lose, *tōk* choke.

d) AF. *o* (§ 54. 1): *dlōri* glory, *stōri* story, *tlok* cloak, *trōn* throne.

2. Adlington *ō* corresponds to ME. *a*.

a) OE. *a*, *æ*, *ea* before *l* (§ 30. 3): *fō* fall, *kō* kall, *ō* all, *wō* wall.

Note. These words are sometimes pronounced *ṡ*.

b) AF. *a* (§ 50. 4): *bō* ball (more rarely *bṡ*).

3. Adlington *ō* corresponds to ME. *ou* (§ 49. 1).

a) OE. *ā* + *w*: *blō* blow, *mō* mow, *snō* snow.

b) OE. *ō* + *w*: *grō* grow, *rō* to row.

4. Adlington *ō* corresponds to ME. *o*.

a) OE. *eo* + *l* (§ 33. 6): *jōk* yolk.

b) AF. *o* before *r* (§ 54. 3): *fōrdʒ* forge, *fōrs* force, *pōrtʃ* porch.

#### *ṡ*.

§ 17. 1. Adlington *ṡ* corresponds chiefly to ME. *o* (§ 33. 2).

a) OE. *o* before *r* + cons.: *nṡrþ* north, *ṡs* horse, *wṡrd* word.

b) OE. *eo* after *w*: *wṡrld* world, *sṡrd* sword, *wṡrm* worm (OE. *weorm*).

c) AF. *o* before *r* + cons. (§ 54. 3.4): *fṡrfit* forfeit, *fṡrtʃən* fortune, *kṡrd* cord, *mṡrsl* morsel, *ordər* order.

2. Adlington *ṡ* corresponds to ME. *a* before *l*.

a) OE. *a*, *æ*, *ea* followed by *lf*, *lk*, *ls*, *lt* (§ 30. 3 b): *kṡf* calf, *ṡf* half (*ṡf* is more used), *sṡt* salt.

b) AF. *a* before *l* (§ 50. 4): *bṡ* ball (also *bō*), *fṡs* false.

3. Adlington *ṡ* corresponds to ME. *au* (§ 44).

a) OE. *a* + *g*, *f*, *w*: *ḡrṡ* draw, *ṡk* hawk, *tlṡ* claw.

b) Scand. *au*: *gṡm* heed, *gṡmləs* heedless.

c) AF. *au* (§ 59. 1): *kṡsə* causeway.

#### *ū*.

§ 18. 1. Adlington *ū* corresponds chiefly to ME. *ṡ* (§ 40. 1).

- a) OE. *ō*: *kūk* cook, *rūst* roost, *stū(l)* stool, *tūl* tool.
- b) OE. *ō* + *ɜ*: *bū* bough, *ənū* enough, *plū* plough.
- c) AF. *o* (§ 54. 6): *fū* fool.

2. Adlington *ū* corresponds to ME. *ȳ*.

- a) OE. *ā*: *ðāz* those (§ 41. 6).
- b) OE. *ā* > ME. *ȳ* > ME. *ō*: *tū* two (§ 40. 1 b).

3. Adlington *ū* (*jū*) corresponds to ME. *u* [*ü*].

- a) AF. *ü* (§ 56. 2): *jūz* to use, *dlū* glue, *rūd* rude.
- b) AF. *ui* (§ 57. 1): *pjū* pew, *frūt* fruit.
- c) OE. *u* (§ 34. 3): *kūtar* coulter, *pū* pull, *þrū* through.

4. Adlington *ū* (*jū*) corresponds to ME. *eu*.

- a) OE. *ēow* (§ 57. 1): *njū* new, *brū* brew, *rū* rue, *tfa* chew.

- b) OE. *ī* + *w* (§ 57. 2): *tfūzdi* Tuesday.

5. Adlington *ū* (*jū*) corresponds to ME. *eu* (§ 46).

OE. *ēa* + *w*: *fjū* few, *dʒū* dew.

### *ɶ*.

§ 19. Adlington *ɶ* is a somewhat rare sound; it appears only before *r*.

1. It corresponds to ME. *ā* = OE. *a*, *æ*, *ea* before *r* (§ 35. 2): *bār* bare, *ɶr* hare, *kjār* care, *stār* stare.

2. Adlington *ɶ* corresponds to ME. *ē* = OE. *e* before *r*, in open syllables (§ 37. 5): *bār* bear, *swār* swear.

3. Adlington *ɶ* corresponds to ME. *ē* = OE. *ea* (§ 31. 2 c): *fār*n fern.

4. Adlington *ɶ* corresponds to ME. *ē* = OE. *ē*, *æ* (§ 36. 6): *jār* year, *ɶr* hair.

5. Adlington *ɶ* corresponds to ME. *ai*.

- a) OE. *æg*, *æg* (§ 43. 2): *fār* fair, *stār* stair.

- b) Scand. *ei*: *ðār* their.

c) AF. *ai*, *ei* (§ 58. 5): *ɶr* air, *fār* fair (sb.), *mār* mayor, *prār* prayer.

6. Adlington  $\bar{a}$  corresponds to ME.  $\bar{u}$  = AF.  $u$  (§ 55. 4): *distərb* disturb, *džərni* journey.

Note. Adlington  $\bar{a}$  corresponds in the negations *dərnd* do not, and *wərnd* will not to ME.  $\bar{o}$  = OE.  $\bar{o}$  and ME.  $i$  = OE.  $i$  respectively.

### 3. Diphthongs.

$\bar{a}e$ .

§ 20. Adlington  $\bar{a}e$  corresponds to ME.  $\bar{i}$  (§ 39. 2).

a) OE. and Scand.  $\bar{i}$ ,  $\bar{y}$ : *læk* like, *pæk* pick (ME. \**piken*, see § 32. 1 b), *stræk* strike, *pæ* thigh, *wæ* why.

b) OE.  $\bar{e}a >$  ME.  $ei >$   $\bar{i}$ :  $\bar{a}e$  eye (pl. *in*).

c) OE.  $y + g$ : *bæ* buy.

d) AF.  $i$  (§ 53. 2): *kræ* cry, *risæt* recite, *tægər* tiger, *tlæmət* climate.

$a\bar{i}$ .

§ 21. Adlington  $a\bar{i}$  always corresponds to ME.  $a$  before  $\bar{s}$ .

a) OE. and Scand.  $a$ ,  $\bar{a}$  (§ 30. 5): *paif* a great quantity (ME. *paschen*), *raif* rash, *smaif* smash, *waif* wash.

b) AF.  $a$  (§ 50. 6): *faif* to anger.

$e\bar{i}$ .

§ 22. 1. Adlington  $e\bar{i}$  corresponds to ME.  $\bar{e}$ .

OE.  $e$  (§ 38. 1): *meil* meal, *speik* speak, *weiv* weave, *eiv* heave.

2. Adlington  $e\bar{i}$  corresponds to ME.  $ei$  (§ 45. 1).

a) OE. and Scand.  $ea$ ,  $e$ ,  $\bar{a}$  before  $ht$ : *eit* eight, *streit* straight, *wert* weight.

b) OE.  $eo$  before  $ht$ : *feit* fight (§ 32. 2 b).

c) OE. *ǣ* + *g*: *keī* key.

d) OE. *ē* + *h*: *eīt* height.

e) OE. *ēa*, late OE. *ē* + *h*: *eī* high.

f) AF. *ei* (§ 58. 4): *deīn* dean.

3. Adlington *eī* corresponds to ME. *e* (§ 31. 3).

a) OE. *e*: *neīf* soft, tender.

b) OE. *ǣ*: *fleīf* flesh.

4. Adlington *eī* corresponds to ME. *ē* (§ 37. 6).

a) OE. *ēa*: *fleīp* fleas (pl. only), *grett* great.

b) OE. *ǣ*: *bleīf* bleach.

c) AF. *ē* (§ 51. 3): *preīf* preach.

*iō.*

§ 23. 1. Adlington *iō* corresponds generally to ME. *ē* (§ 37. 1):

a) OE. *ǣ* (i-umlaut of *ā*): *dīl* deal, *līn* lean, *mīan* mean, *tlīan* clean.

b) OE. *ēa*: *dīp* death, *nīar* near.

c) OE. *e* in open syllable: *spīar* spear.

d) OE. *ea* (late OE. *ēa*): *bīard* beard.

e) AF. *ē* (§ 51. 4): *bīas* beasts.

f) AF. *ai*, *ei*, later *ē* (§ 58. 2): *iāzi* easy, *plīaz* please.

2. Adlington *iō* corresponds to ME. *ē* before *r* (§ 36. 3).

a) Angl. *ē*, WS. *ǣ*: *bīar* bier, *dīar* there, *wīar* where.

b) Angl. *ē*, WS. *ie*: *īar* to hear, *stīar* steer.

c) OE. *ē*, *eo*: *īar* here, *bīar* beer.

d) AF. *ē* before *r* (§ 52. 2): *pīar* pier, *tlīar* clear.

3. Adlington *iō* corresponds to ME. *ē*.

OE. *iō* > *eo* (§ 38. 4): *rīap* reap.

4. Adlington *iō* corresponds to ME. *ā* (§ 35. 4).

*īamz* hames (cf. Du. *haam*).

*oī.*

§ 24. 1. Adlington *oī* corresponds to ME. *ȝ* (§ 41. 7).

OE. *o*: *koīl* coal, *oīl* hole, *loīz* lose (OE. *losian*?).

Note. In all the above mentioned words the pron. with *ō* is more usual.

2. Adlington *oī* corresponds to ME. *ī*.

OE. *ȳ* (§ 39. 5): *boīl* boil (subst.).

3. Adlington *oī* corresponds to ME. *oi*.

a) AF. *oi* (§ 60. 1): *boīl* boil, *džoīnt* joint, *noīz* noise, *soīl* soil, *spoīl* spoil.

b) AF. *ūi* (§ 57. 2): *oīl* oil, *oīstər* oyster.

4. Adlington *oī* corresponds to ME. *ī*.

OF. *i* (§ 53. 7): *džoīs* or *džoīsiz* joists.

*ou.*

§ 25. 1. Adlington *ou* corresponds to ME. *ou* chiefly before *ht* (§ 49. 2).

a) OE. *o* < *ō*: *broūt* brought, *foūt* thought.

b) OE. *o*: *douȝter* daughter, *foūt* fought.

c) OE. *og* final and before *-en*: *floūn* flown, *troūf* trough (also *trof*).

d) OE. *ā*: *noūt* naught, *soūl* soul.

e) OE. *u*: *foū(d)ȝer* shoulder.

2. Adlington *ou* corresponds to ME. *ȝ* (§ 41. 3).

a) OE. *o*: *goūd* gold (rarely *guld*).

b) OE. (Angl.) *a*, later *ā* before *ld*: *boūd* bold, *koūd* cold, *oūd* old, *toūd* told.

3. Adlington *ou* corresponds to ME. *u* before *l*.

OE. *-ug-* (§ 42. 7): *foūl* fowl.

4. Adlington *ou* corresponds to ME. *o*.

a) OE. *ol* + cons. (§ 33. 3): *boūstər* bolster, *koūt* colt, *toū* toll.

b) AF. *o* (§ 54. 5): *roāl* roll, *soā(d)-džar* soldier.

5) Adlington *oā* corresponds to AF. *u* (§ 55. 6):  
*boā* to bowl, *poāltri* poultry.

6. Adlington *oā* corresponds to AF. *oi, ui* (§ 60. 3):  
*koā* to scrape together (Fr. *cueillir*).

#### *uə.*

§ 26. 1. Adlington *uə* corresponds to ME. *ȳ* (§ 41. 2).

a) OE. *o*: *afuər* before, *nuəz* nose (*nōz* is more used),  
*skuər* score.

b) OE. *ā*: *buəp* both, *guə* go, *muər* more, *muəst* most  
(also *muist*), *uas* hoarse.

c) OE. *eo* (*o?*): *luəz* lose (*lōz* and *loīz* are more used).

d) AF. *ȳ* (§ 54. 7): *kuət* coat, *puər* pork (more usually *pōrk*).

2. Adlington *uə* corresponds to ME. *ȳ* (§ 40. 3).

a) OE. *o*: *buərd* board, *afuərd* afford. (The ME. vowel is usually given as *o*, but would appear to have been *ȳ* in the dialect.)

b) OE. *ȳ*: *fluər* floor, *muər* moor, *uər* whore.

3. Adlington *uə* corresponds to ME. *u*, before *r*.

a) OE. *u* (§ 34. 2): *duər* door.

b) AF. *u* (§ 55. 4): *kuərt* court.

#### *ui.*

§ 27. 1. Adlington *ui* corresponds to ME. *ū* = AF. *ū* (§ 56. 5): *krui*l cruel.

2. Adlington *ui* corresponds to AF. *oi, ui* (§ 60. 4):  
*ruin* ruin, *suit* suet.

*uī.*

§ 28. Adlington *uī* always corresponds to ME. *u* before *f*.

- a) OE. *u, y* (§ 34. 1 c. note): *bluīf* blush, *ruīf* rush.
- b) OE. *u* (§ 34. 1 d): *tūīf* tusk.
- c) AF. *o* (§ 54. 8): *bruīf* brush.
- d) AF. *oi, ui* (§ 60. 2): *būīfl* bushel, *kūīfən* cushion.

#### 4. Triphthongs.

*aiə.*

§ 29. 1. Adlington *aiə* almost always corresponds to ME. *ī* (§ 39. 3).

- a) OE. *ī* before *r*: *aiərn* iron, *spaiər* spire, *waiər* wire.
- b) OE. *ȳ* before *r*: *aiər* hire, *faiər* fire.
- c) AF. *i* (§ 53. 4): *laiən* lion, *raiət* riot.

2. Adlington *aiə* corresponds to ME. *ē*.

AF. *e* (§ 52. 2): *kwaīə* quire, *ūmpaiə* umpire.

### Chapter III.

## The Vowels of Accented Syllables treated historically.

### A. The English Element.

#### 1. Short Vowels.

ME. *a*.

§ 30. 1. ME. *a*. appears in the Adl. dialect as *a*. This *a* is the ME. *a* and not a new *a* arising out of any development of ME. *a*. This may be at once seen on comparing groups of Mod. E. words with the corresponding words of the dialect. For instance Mod. E. *hand*, *glass*

and *swan* are each represented in the dialect by the same sound as in ME., namely *a*. The development of these words in Mod. E. has been as follows:

*hand*, ME. *a* > *æ*.  
*glass* » *a* > *æ* > *ǣ* > *ā*.  
*swan* » *a* > *o*.

Now as the dialect has in each case the same vowel as in ME. we must assume that it has remained at the ME. standpoint, and has never made any of the developments at all which have given us the present Mod. E. sounds. Otherwise we should have to assume some such sound changes as these

ME. *a*  $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{æ} \\ \text{---} \text{ǣ} \text{---} \\ \searrow \text{o} \end{matrix}$  dial. *a*.

which would, to say the least, be very improbable.

a) ME. *a* = OE. *a*, *æ*, *ea*, Scand. *a* in closed syllables and unknown sources: *adl* to earn, *aftər* after, *aks* axe (also *ajks*), *aksl* axel, *am* ham, *and* hand (rarely *ond*), *anþəm* anthem, *ayg* hang, *ayk* hank, *aykər* anchor, *aykl* ankle (also *antl*), *arə* arrow, *as* ass, *ask* hard, dry, *asp* hasp, *at* hat, *anvil* anvil, *bad* bad, *bag* bag (also *bajg*), *bak* back (also *bajk*), *band* band, *barə* barrow, *baþ* bath, *blak* black (also *blajk*), *bras* brass, *brast* burst (from the preterite form), *brat* apron (Keltic), *daft* silly, simple, *dlad* glad, *dlas* glass, *ðad* that, *fan* fan, *fast* fast, *flat* flat, *gab* impudence, *gad* to loiter, idle, *galəsiz* braces, fun, *kam* to tread shoes out of shape (Welsh), *kan* can (also *kjan*), *kant* eager, merry (W. Du. *kant*), *kap* cap (also *kjap*), *kasl* castle, *kaykər* to rust, *krab* crab, *kram* cram, *krapk* crank, *lad* lad, *lam* lamb, *land* land, *lap* lap (subs.), *las* lass, *last* last, *lat* lath, *mas* mass, *mast* mast, *narə* nar-

row, *raftər* rafter, *rag* rag (oftener *rajg*), *sad* sad, *sakləs* silly, simple (OE. *saclēas*), *sand* sand, *skab* scab (also *skjab*), *skrambl* to scramble, *skrat* scratch, *sparə* sparrow, *staf* staff, *stamp* stamp, *swalə* swallow, *swan* swan, *swap* to exchange, *talə* tallow, *tan* tan, *tap* tap, *tłam* to starve, famish (also *tłem*), *tłap* clap, *tłat* to inform, relate, *trap* trap, *třaf* chaff, *třat* small potato, *řatř* thatch, *waks* wax (also *wajks*), *want* to want, *wandər* wander, *wap* to spring, dart, jump, *wasp* wasp, *watř* watch.

b) ME. *a* = OE. *a*, *æ*, *ea*; Scand. *a* in open syllables: *flanin* flannel (Welsh *glwanen*), *gaðər* to gather (also *geðər*), *slavər* slaver, *wakn* waken, *wagin* waggon, *gam* game (ME. *gamen*); — *faðər* father, *waðər* water.

Note. *fəðər*, *wəðər* are more used. See § 35. 1 a.

c) ME. *a* = OE. Scand. *ā*: *aks* ask (also *ajks*), *alf* to fasten, embrace (a wrestling term, Scand. *hālsa*, ME. *halchen*; see NED. sv. *halse*), *grasp* grasp.

d) ME. *a* = OE. *ǣ*, chiefly umlaut of OE. *ā*: *ani* any (rarely *oni*), *ant* ant (seldom used), *fat* fat, *lad-ðər* ladder, *last* last (verb), *mad* mad, *madl* to puzzle, confuse.

e) ME. *a* = OE. *ēa*: *laðər* lather.

f) ME. *a* = Angl. *æ*, WS. *e*, *y*: *bali* belly (see NED.).

g) ME. *a* = OE. *eo*, fracture, or *u*-umlaut, of *e*: *jalə* yellow.

2. ME. *a* before *r* + cons. appears as *ā*, and before final and intervocalic *r* as *ä*. In this case ME. *a* would appear to have developed at first in the dialect to *æ*, as in lit. Engl., and then, instead of making the retrograde movement to *ā*, to have become narrowed in combining with the following *r*. After this it fell together with the development of ME. *e* + *r* (see § 31. 2) and has since remained at this stage.

a) ME. *a* before *r* + cons. appears as *ä*: α) OE.

*a*, *æ*, *ea*; *ārd* hard, *ārm* harm, *ārtf* arch, *bārċ* bark (subs.), *kārt* cart (also *kjārt*, fr. Scand. *kartr*?), *mārċ* mark, *pārċ* park, *spārċ* spark, *stārċ* stark, *swārm* swarm, *fārċ* sharp, *wārm* warm, *wārċ* warn. — β) AF. *a*: *bārli* barley. — γ) OE. *ā*: *lārċ* lark.

b) ME. *a* + *r* final and before vowels = OE. *a*, *ea*, *æ* appears as *ā*: *dār* dare (as negation *dārnd*), *bārə* barrow, *mārə* marrow, *nārə* narrow. (More often *barə*, *marə*, *narə*. See 1. a.) — But note *arə* arrow. See 1. a.

3. a) ME. *a* = OE. *a*, *æ*, *ea* appears as *ō* when followed by *l*. A parasitic *u* was apparently developed and then the *l* was dropped. The stages were probably: *a* + *l* > *aul* > *ou(l)* > *ou* > *ō*. See Luick *Anglia* XVI, p. 462 ff. *fō* fall, *kō* call, *ō* all, hall, *ōlæ* always, *ōredi* already, *smō* small, *wō* wall.

b) When ME. *a* was followed by *lf*, *lk*, *ls*, *lt*, it appears as *ō*: *kōf* calf, *ōf* half (*ēf* is more used), *ōpni* halfpenny, *bōk* to cry (Du.), *stōk* stalk, *mōt* malt, *ōtər* halter, *sōt* salt, *wōt* to overturn.

4. ME. *a* = OE. *a*, *æ* appears as *o*, chiefly before nasals and in some cases after *w*: *gondər* gander, *kom* comb, *kon* can (vb.), *mon* man, *moni* many, *omər* hammer, *pon* pan, *spon* span, *roykl* fester, *wod* what, *wor* was (emphatic).

Note. In other cases the sound is *a*: swan, tan etc. See 1 a. For ME. *a*, *o* = OE. *a*, *o* before *n* + gutt. See § 33. 4.

5. ME. *a* appears as *aɪ* before sibilants: *daɪf* dash (ME. *dasshe*—origin unknown), *laɪf* lash, *paɪf* a great quantity (ME. *paschen*), *raɪf* rash, *smɪf* smash (Scand.), *waɪf* to wash (also *weɪf*).

6. ME. *a* appears as *aj* or *ja* before and after gutturals: *ajks* to ask, *bajg* bag, *bajk* back, *blajk* black,

*drajg* drag, *flajks* flax, *rajg* rag, *slajk* slack, *wajg* wag; *kjan* can (sb.), *kjandl* candle, *kjap* cap, *kjat* cat, *skjab* scab.

Note. The majority of these words appear also under 1 a.

7. ME. *a* = OE. *ea* appears as *ē*: *ēf* half (see 3. b above). *kēl* to forestall (Scand. *kalla*).

8. ME. *a* = appears as *i*: *skitər* scatter (O. Du. *scateren*).

9. ME. *a* = OE. *ea* appears as *ǣ*: *wǣr* was (*wor* is more common).

Note. For *then*, *when* and other words usually found in ME. with the vowel *a*, see ME. *e* § 31, 1 f.

## ME. *e*.

§ 31. 1. ME. *e* appears as *e*.

a) ME. *e* = OE. *e*, *eo*, Scand. *e* in closed syllables and unknown sources: *bed* bed, *beg* beg (also *bejj*), *bel* bell, *belt* belt, *benf* bench, *best* best, *deg* to pour water (also *dejj*), *delv* delve, *den* den, *dregz* dregs, *dlent* glance (appears in ME. as *glent* but the origin is uncertain), *dwel* dwell, *edz* hedge, edge, *eg* egg (sb.), also to egg, incite, *el* hell, *eldər* elder (tree), also as adj. older, in which meaning note the more usual pron. *oudər*, *elm* elm, *elmit* helmet, *elp* help, *els* else, *em* hem, *en* hen, *eyg* hang (also *iyg*, see 4. b), *felt* felt, *frenf* French, *jel* yell, *jelp* yelp, *jet* yet, *kent* Kent, *kres* cress, *leg* leg (also *lejj*), *lent* Lent, *teygp* length, *melt* melt, *men* men, *neb* neb, *nek* neck, *net* net, *pen* pen (vb., OE. -*pennian*), *rek* wreck, *ren* wren, *rest* rest, *sel* sell, *send* send, *sent* sent, *set* set, *setl* to settle, and as sb. sofa, *sledz* sledge, *smel* smell, *smelt* smelt, *snek* latch, *spel* spell, *stedi* steady, *stem* stem, *step* step, *streyp* string (see 4. a), *streyp* strength, *stretf* stretch, *swel* swell, *swelt* to swelter, *fed* shed (sb.), *fel* shell, *felf* shelf, *tel* tell, *tlem* starve (also

*tlam*), *tfest* chest, *twelw* twelve, *twenti* twenty, *web* web, *wed* wed, *wedz* wedge, *west* west, *wel* well (sb., adv. is *wīl*), *welp* whelp, *wens* girl, *west* west.

b) ME. *e* = OE. *e*, *eo* in open syllables: *evn* heaven, *fell* to mend, repair (Scand.), *feðar* feather, *ilevn* eleven, *kettl* kettle (Scand.), *ged* get, *leðar* leather, *netl* nettle, *peni* penny, *rekn* reckon, *sevn* seven.

*senjorz* sinews is from ME. *e* = OE. *eo* < *io* < *i*.

c) ME. *e* = OE. *ǣ*, *ē* < Germ. *ai* and *ǣ*: *bledðar* bladder, *elþ* health, *emti* empty, *ever* ever, *evri* every, *led* lead (prtc.), *les* less, *meda* meadow, *ment* meant, *nevər* never (also *nār*), *red* read (prtc.), *slept* slept, *sepstort* starling, *wet* wet.

d) ME. *e* = OE. *ē*, *æ*: *bekn* beckon, *bled* bled, *bles* bless, *depþ* depth, *fed* fed, *feli* fellow (Scand.), *kept* kept, *met* met, *nekst* next, *ten* ten, *leþt* theft.

e) ME. *e* = OE. *eo*: *step* step-(father), *brest* breast, *devl* devil, *frend* friend.

f) ME. *e* = OE. *a*, *æ*: *blegbri* blackberry, *ed-ðar* dragonfly, *es* ashes, *et-tarkrop* spider, *eʒ* has, *ed* had, *geðar* gather, *emp* hemp (OE. also *hēnep*, Morsbach MEG., § 107. A.5), *sek* sack, *sefarti* Saturday, *ðen* then, *wen* when, *wedðar* whether.

g) ME. *e* = OE. *y*: *dent* dint.

Note. These words would point to the fact that the development of OE. *æ* to ME. *e* was not confined to Kent, as is generally supposed. *ed-ðar* is frequently found in ME. as *nedre* and although *et-tarkrop* is only found with *a*, it is not met with very often and was no doubt spoken with *e*. For *eʒ* had and *ed* had, *e* forms are numerous, especially for the latter. *emp* may have been influenced by the lit. lang., or be from OE. *hēnep*, but *sek* sack occurs with *e*. *sefarti* must have had ME. *e* in Lanc. and occurs as such in Langland A. v. 12. *geðar* gather may have been influenced by the lit. language, but *ðen* then, *wen* when are always found with *e* in the Lanc. ME. poems Sir Gawayne and the allit. poem Patience &c. In

the Destruction of Troy and Joseph of Arimathie, both of which show traces of the West ME. dialect, we have *þan* and *then* as well as *whon* and *wen*. The *e* forms may very probably be the West MI. ones.

2. ME. *e* before *r*, from all sources; appears as a) *ā*, b) *a*. But cp. § 36. 7.

Here are included also those words which are only found in ME. with *i* + *r*, because this *i* must evidently have developed to *e* before making the change to *ā* (*ā*). The two groups of genuine ME. *e* and of *e* < *i*, then united with the group from ME. *a* + *r* (see § 30. 2). The various OE. sources of these *ā* : *ā*- words are given in chap. II, § 4. 12.

a) *ā*: *ārl* earl, *ārnist* earnest, *ārt* heart, *ārþ* hearth, *ārvis* harvest<sup>1</sup>, *bārk* to bark, *bārm* barm, *bārn* barn, *dārlin* darling, *dārk* dark, *dwārf* dwarf, *fār* far (rarely *far*), *fārðin* farthing, *kjārv* carve, *jārd* yard, *lārn* learn, *mār* mar, *mārþ* marsh, *smārt* smart, *stār* star (rarely *star*), *spār* to inquire, *fārt*, *fārt* shirt (also *fort*), *stārv* starve, *tfār* char (coal), *tūþ-wārtf*, *-wārtf* tooth-ache, *þārd*, *þārd* third, *wārk* *wārk* work, *wārl*, *wārl* whirl, *wārp* warp, *wārt* wart.

b) *ä*: *ärənd* errand, *ärin* herring, *bār* rush, impetus (Scand.), *bāri* to bury, berry, *bārtf* birch, *bārþ* birth, *māri* merry, *þār(t)-tin* thirteen (apparently influenced by *þārd* from OE. *þrida*). The word *dzārk* to jerk, strike heavily which also appears as *dzārt*, *jārk*, is not found before the 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

3. ME. *e* appears as *eī* before *f*.

a) ME. *e* = OE. *e*: *neīf* soft, tender.

b) ME. *e* = OE. *æ*: *fleīf* flesh.

<sup>1</sup> For the etymology of the word cp. now Hempl Journ. Germ. Phil. 4, 47—49.

4. ME. *e* appears as *i*.

a) ME. *e*, late ME. *i* = OE. *e*: *string* string (also *streyg*), *itort* rough, would appear to be from ME. *heterlice*. See Stratman-Bradley.

b) ME. *e* = Scand. *e*: *iyg* hang (also *eyg*, see above 1. a); *skip* basket (ME. *skeppe* = Scand. *skeppa*) has probably been influenced by ME. *kipe* basket; *sniftor* to sniff (ME. *snevien*).

5. ME. *e* appears as *a*.

ME. *e* = OE. *e*: *bant* vigour, force; probably derived from vb. *bend* on analogy of words from Latin or French, like *descend* — *descent*, *extend* — *extent*, Fr. *pendre* — *pente*: see NED., cp. also M. Du. *bant*. — *natlt* cross, illtempered.

ME. *i*.§ 32. 1. ME. *i* appears as *i*.

a) ME. *i* = OE. *i*, Scand. *i*, *e*, *æ* in closed syllables: *bigin* begin, *bittor* bitter, *bitf* bitch, *bitwixt* between, *blis* bliss, *bisop* bishop, *bring* bring, *dim* dim, *driyk* drink, *fin* fin, *fingor* finger, *flint* flint, *flitf* flitch, *gift* gift, *grisl* gristle, *id* it, *ilt* hilt, *im* him, *in* in, *indor* hinder, *it* to hit, *itf* to itch, *iv* if (also *ev*), *iz*, *iz*, *is*, *his*, *kid* kid, *kitlin* kitten, *krisp* crisp, *lid* lid, *lik* lick, *liyk* link, *lim* limb, *lip* lip, *litn* expect, await (Scand., *lipn* is also used cf. *lipnen* in Stratman-Bradley), *liv* live, *midl* middle, *miks* mix, *milk* milk, *minn* minnow, *mis* miss, *mist* mist, *pitf* pitch, *rib* rib, *ring* ring, *rist* wrist, *siks* six, *siksþ* sixth, *sindor* cinder, *siyg* sing, *siyk* sink, *sit* sit, *skil* skill, *skin* skin, *sliyg* sling, *sliyk* slink, *smidi* smithy, *smiþ* smith, *spit* spit, *sprigg* spring, *stik* stick (sb.), *stil* still, *stigg* sting, *swift* swift, *swim* swim, *swiyy* swing, *fift* shift, *filin* shilling, *fip* ship, *tik* tick, *til*

till, *timbər* timber, *tin* tin, *tlif* cliff, *tligg* cling, *tfildər* children, *tfin* chin, *twin* twin, *twin* to separate, divide, *twist* twist, *pik* thick, *ping* thing, *pisl* thistle, *wi* with, *wikid* wicked, *wil* will, *wilə* willow, *win* win, *wind* wind, *wində* window, *wintər* winter, *wigg* wing, *wink* wink, *wisl* whistle, *wispər* whisper, *witf* witch, which.

b) ME. *i* = OE. *i*, Scand. *i*, *e* in open syllables, and of unknown origin: *bitn* bitten, *diðər* tremble, *dlitər* glitter, *drivn* driven, *fidl* fiddle, *fit* fit, *giv* give, *grip* grip, *livər* liver, *pik* to pick (also *pæk* from a ME. *\*piken*; see 39. 2), *prik* prick, *quid* quid, *rif* to belch, *rim* rim, *ritn* written, *silk* silk, *sitl* sickle, *siv* sieve, *slipi* slippery, *spindl* spindle, *stif* stitch, *stiði* smithy (origin not certain), *fin* shin, *titl* tickle, *widə* widow, *wik* alive, *wik* week.

c) ME. *i* = OE. *y*, Scand. *y* in closed syllables: *bild* build, *bridz* bridge, *brisl* bristle, *did* did, *dip* dip, *drip* drip, *fil* fill, *fit* to remove, *gild* gild, *il* hill, *il up* to wrap up (Scand. *hylja*), *inf* inch (also *intf*), *kil* kill (OE. *\*cyllan* not found), *kil* kiln, *king* king, *kis* kiss, *kitfin* kitchen, *lift* lift, *linf* lynch (pin), *midz* midge, *mil* mill, *minstər* minister, *nit* knit, *pilə* pillow, *pit* pit, *ridz* ridge, *sil* sill, *sin* sin, *tindər* tinder, *tlip* clip, *trim* to trim, *pin* thin, *piyk* think.

d) ME. *i* = OE. *y* in open syllables: *bizi* busy, *din* din, *ip* hip, *kripl* cripple, *siþn* cowhouse.

e) ME. *i* = OE. *ȳ*: *fist* fist, *tin* to close, shut, *þimbl* thimble, *tfikin* chicken.

f) ME. *i* = OE. *ī*: *ditf* ditch (*dāt* is also used), *fifti* fifty, *fiþ* fifth, *grizli* grisly, *krismys* Christmas, *krisn* christen (also *kesmys* and *kesn*), *linin* linen (also *lin*), *linsid* linseed, *litl* little.

g) ME. *i* = OE. *e*: *rid* rid, *fiðer* feather, *brimstōn* brimstone (earlier *brenstōn*), *grin* grin, *sinz* singe, *dinz* dint.

*þyk* think has perhaps been influenced by OE. *þyncean* (see above c). Cp. § 31. 4.

h) ME. *i* = Angl. *ē*, Ws. *ǣ*: *ridl* riddle, *sili* silly. See Morsbach MEG., p. 144.

i) ME. *i* appears as *i* in *midin* (Dan. *möddin*) dung-heap.

2. ME. *i* appears as *ɪ*.

a) before sibilants: *dis* dish, *fɪʃ* fish, *wɪʃ* wish, *ɪz* his (*iz* is also used).

b) before original *ht*: *brɪt* bright, *fɪtən* frighten, *lɪtnɪn* lightning, *nɪt* night, *rɪt* right, *-rɪt-* wright (as compound), *sɪt* sight.

An exception is *fɛt* fight which seems to go back to a ME. form *feht*, *feight*, not *fight*.

3. ME. *i* appears as *ʊ*.

a) ME. *i* = OE. *y*: *fʊst* first, *ʃʊtl* shuttle.

b) ME. *i* = OE. *ɪ*: *wʊmʊn* woman (also *wʊmən*).

4. ME. *i* appears as *ə*.

a) ME. *i* = OE. *i*: *ə*r her.

b) ME. *i* = OE. *ɪ*: *stərəp* stirrup (also *stärəp*).

5. Scand. *i* appears as

a) *e*: *seg* (Scand. *siggy*), hard skin on the hands caused by manual labour.

b) *i*: *snig* eel (Scand. *snigill*?).

■

Note. I have been unable to find these words in ME.

### ME. *o*.

§ 33. 1. ME. *o* appears as *o*.

a) ME. *o* = OE. *o*, Scand. *o*, *u* in closed syllables: *bogərt* ghost (Welsh), *boks* box, *borə* borrow, *botəm* bottom, *dof* doff, take off, *dog* dog, *dok* dock, *dot* dot, *dlopn* to ter-

rify (Scand. *glūpna*)<sup>1</sup>, *drop* drop, *flok* flock, *foks* fox, *for* for, *formæst* foremost, *fotf*, *fot* to fetch (OE. *feccan*), *frog* frog, *frost* frost, *god* God (also *gōd*), *gospil* gospel, *kob* to excel, surpass, *kod* cod, *kok* cock, *kolæp* collop (etym. doubtful), *kop-web* cob-web, *kot* cot, *kotl* cockle, *kraft* croft, *krop* crop, *kros* cross, *lobstær* lobster, *lok* lock, *lot* lot, *mos* moss, *not* knot, *od* odd, *oft* often, *olæ* hollow, *on* on, *op* to hop, *plot* plot, *poks* pox, *rok* rock, *rops* intestines, *slop* to spill, *sloptōn* sink (sb.), *slor* slide (cp. ME. *slor* mud), *snortf* snort, *snot* mucus, *sok* sock, *spot* spot, *stok* stock, *stop* stop, *tlod* throw, *tlog* wooden shoe (etym. doubtful), *top* top, *tron* to tackle, screw etc. (Scand. *trōnja* = the snout of a hammer).

b) ME. *o* = OE. *o*, Scand. *o* in open syllables: *bodi* body, *frozn* frozen, *nok* knock, *oli* holly (also *olin*), *otær* otter, *rot* to rot, *snod* smooth (Scand. *snodinn*), *spokn* spoken, *fot* shot (prtc.), *trodn* trodden, *tfozn* chosen.

c) ME. *o* = OE. *ō*: *blosæm* blossom, *fodær* fodder, *soft* soft.

2. ME. *o* appears as *ō*, chiefly before *r* + cons.

a) ME. *o* = OE. *o*, Scand. *o*: *fōrk* fork, *kōrn* corn, *mōrnin* morning, *mōrðær* murder, *ōrn* horn, *ōrtfōrd* orchard, *stōrk* stork, *stōrm* storm, *swōrn* sworn, *skōrtf* scorch, *fōrn* shorn, *fōrt* short, *tōrd* excrement, *hōrn* thorn, *wōrd* word; *brōþ* broth, *frōþ* froth (Björkman, Scand. LW. 162. 210), *ōf* off.

Note. We have short *o* before a hard spirant in *mos*, *kros*, *oft* etc. See above 1. a.

b) ME. *o* = OE. *ō*: *fōstær* Foster (proper name).

c) ME. *o* = OE. *eo* after *w*: *sōrd* sword (rarely *særd*, see § 36.7), *wōrld* world, *wōrm* worm (OE. *weorm*).

3. ME. *o* = OE. *o* before *ll*, *ls*, *lt*, *ld* appears as *ōū*. The process of development was similar to that of *ō*

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Björkman Scand. LW. p. 241.

from ME. *a*, § 30. 3. A parasite *u* was developed between the *o* and the following *l*, and the resulting diphthong lengthened on the *l* being dropped. The diphthong thus fell together with that from ME. *ō* (see § 41. 3). Sweet HES. § 808 quotes the *u* as being noticed so early as 1547 by Salesbury. — *boāl* bowl (sb.), but note the verb *boū* to bowl, *boūstər* bolster, *boūt* bolt, *koūt* colt, *moūd* mould, *moūdivārp* mole (more often *mēðart*, see below 6), *poū* to cut hair (ME. *pollen*), *toū* toll.

4. ME. *o* = OE. *o* appears as *u*. The majority of these words have *y* following the *o*. The *o* was apparently first raised to *u* and then developed like ME. *u* and like NE. *u* from ME. *ō* (see § 40. 2) to *u*. *əmygg* among, *flytər* flutter, *lygg* long, *rygg* wrong (Scand.), *strugg* strong, *stytər* to stammer (Scand. *stauta*), *sygg* song, *fud* should, *tluk* cluck, *tuggz* tongs, *brugg* to crowd, *pygg* thong, *wud* would.

5. ME. *o* = OE. *o* appears as *u*: *puert* port (also *pōrt*).

6. ME. *o* = OE. *o*, *eo* before *lk* appears as *ō*, the *l* being dropped: *fōk* folk, *jōk* yolk. Cp. 3 above.

### ME. *u*.

§ 34. 1. ME. *u* appears as *u*.

a) ME. *u* = OE. *u* in closed syllables: *bigun* begun, *buk* buck, *bul* bull, *bulək* bullock, *bun* bound (pte), *bust* bustle, *butək* buttock, *dryk* drunk, *dum* dumb, *dunək* sparrow (cp. OE. *dunn*), *ful* full, *fun* fun, *grun* ground (pte, the sb. is *grēnd*), *gut* gut, *krudz* curds (Keltic *cruth*), *krumpl* crumple (also *scrumpl*), *kuf* cuff, *kunin* cunning, *kup* cup, *kus* curse, *lug* ear (Scand.), *lygg* lung, *nun* nun, *pluk* to pluck (also *plug*), *run* run, *rygg* rung, *sprung* sprung,

*spun* spun, *stugg* stung, *sum* some, *sun* sun, *sygg* sung, *syk* sunk, *swum* swum, *swygg* swung, *thugg* clung, *tub* tub (ME. *tubbe*), *tumbl* tumble, *tugg* tongue, *tfunər* to grumble (not found before the 16<sup>th</sup> cent.; see NED.), *udli* ugly, *undər* under, *undərd* hundred, *uygər* hunger, *unt* hunt, *wul* wool, *wulf* wolf, *wun* won, *wundər* wonder.

b) ME. *u* = OE. *u* in open syllables: *bu(t)tər* butter, *əbuv* above, *kud* cud (*kwid* quid is from the OE. form *cwidu*), *kum* come, *luv* love, *mun* must (emphatic Scand. *muna*), *muyk* monk, *num* numb, *nūt* nut, *stun* to stun, *sumər* summer, *sun* son, *punər* thunder, *uni* honey, *wud* wood; *nukəz* knuckles is not found in OE., *uven* oven is spelt ME. *o* but the sound meant may be *ǣ* (Luick, Untersuchungen § 438), *fuwl* shovel has OE. *sceofl* but this may be a form of spelling for *scufl* (Sievers Ags. G. § 76. 2).

c) ME. *u* = OE. *y*: *bundl* bundle, *krutf* crutch, *muk* muck (Scand.), *stubl* stubble, *sutf* such, *fut* shut, *thustər* cluster, *trundl* trundle, hoop, *prutf* push, squeeze.

Note. Before *f* we have *ui* in *bluif* blush, *buiſ* bush (origin uncertain), *ruif* rush.

d) ME. *u* = OE. *ū*: *bud* but, *dust* dust, *ruf* rough, *rust* rust, *tusk* tusk (also *tuiſ*), *pum* thumb, *krum* crumb, *ud-dər* udder, *uz* us, *uzbund* husband.

e) ME. *u* = OE. *i* (*u*) after *w*: *wus* worse, *wust* worst.

f) ME. *u* = OE. *eo* after *w*: *wuþ* worth.

## 2. ME. *u* appears as *o*.

a) ME. *u* = OE. *u* before *r* in closed and in open syllables: *dor* door (*duər* in also used), *förðər* further (also contracted to *för*), *kos* curse (*kus* is more used), *torf* turf, *törn* turn, *tortl* turtle (little used).

b) ME. *u* = OE. *y* before *r*: *or* her (emphatic), *stor*

stir, *fort* shirt (Scand.), *tfort* church; *dort* dirt is from Scand. *drit*.

Note. These words have been included here instead of under ME. *i* because their pron. appears to point to a previous *u* either ME. or later. There appears to be evidence pointing to the fact that these words never were pronounced with *i*, but there is also evidence in favour of such an assumption. Sweet HES. § 663, and other grammarians assume that OE. *y* gave *i* in the Midlands and North and *ū* only in the South West. Sweet says that »OE. *y* was completely unrounded in WML.« Against this it may be pointed out that these words are usually spelt with *u* in »Piers Plowman« and in »Sir Gawayne« (a poem in the Lanc. dialect). I have not found them in »Pearl« or »Patience« but they are common enough with the spelling *u* in Layamon and other Midland writers. Now, as a previous *u* must be assumed (cf. the words under a) it seems more natural to suppose that it proceeded directly from OE. *y* [*ū*]. On the other hand there is evidence in favour of the *u* having proceeded from ME. *i*, viz., that the Scand. loan word *drit* only appears as *durt* in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (See NED.), and that the word *bird* — pronounced in the dialect *brid* < OE. ME. *brid* — is occasionally heard as *bord* and *burd*. (The pron. *furt*, *stur*, *tfurt*, *durt* are occasionally heard, but come, I believe, from a neighbouring dialect. This would, however, bear in favour of ME. *u*.) The evidence of the French words is equally conflicting. We have *ort* hurt from AF. *ū* pointing to ME. *u*, and *ört/ont* hedgehog, *sor* sirrah from AF. *i* (see § 53. 5), pointing to the dialect *o* being from ME. *i*. Thus the evidence from neither side is really convincing.

c) *konivest* contrary, opposite, is perhaps related to cunning, see EDD.

3. ME. *u* = OE. *u* appears as *ū*: *kaṭar* coultter, *pū* pull, *fud-dər* shoulder (also *fond-dər*, see § 49. 2); *skrūf* scurf, *riff-raff* (Scand.), *prū* through.

4. ME. *u* appears as *ə*.

a) ME. *u* = OE. *u*: *fərə* furrow, *tər*f turf (see 2. a).

b) ME. *u* = OE. *eo* after *w*: *wər*ʃip worship.

5. ME. *u* appears as *o*: *golp* gulp (Du. *golpen*).

6. ME. *u* appears as *a*: *radl* ruddle (ME. *rudel*).

## 2. Long Vowels.

ME. *ā*.

§ 35. 1. ME. *ā* appears as *ē*.

a) ME. *ā* = OE. *a*, *æ*, *ea*; Scand. *a*, in open syllables: *bēk* bake, *bēð* bathe, *blēd* blade, *blēz* blaze, *ēk* ache, *ēkar* acre, *ēl* ale, *ēp* ape, *ēt* hate, *fēðar* father (also *faðar*, see § 30. 1. b), *flek* flake, *gēp* to yawn, *gēt* gate, way, manner, *grēv* grave, *grēz* graze, *kēk* cake, *kredl* cradle, *lēdl* ladle, *lēk* lake, *lēm* lame, *lēt* late, *mēd* made, *mēk* make, *mēn* mane, *nēkt* naked, *nēm* name, *nēv* nave, *nēvl* navel, *rēk* rake, *rēðar* rather, *sēk* sake, *sēl* sale, *sēm* same, *skēl* skale, *skrēp* scrape, *snēk* snake, *spēd* spade, *stēk* stake, *fēm* shame, *fēp* shape, *tēl* tale, *wēd* wade, *wēl* whale, *wētar* water (also *waðar*, see § 30. 1. b), *wēv* wave.

Note. ME. *ā* must be assumed as the basis of *ēg* the hawthorn berry, although OE. *haga* appears in ME. as *haw*.

The origin of *bēt* to start and *bēts* starting point does not seem to be clear.

2. ME. *ā* = OE. *a*, *æ*, *ea* appears as *ǣ* when followed by *r*: *bǣr* bare, *ǣr* hare, *kjǣr* care, *mǣr* mare, *spǣr* spare, *stǣr* stare, *fǣr* share. But we have *ār* are (unaccented *ār*), cp. ME. *ǣ* 2.

3. ME. *ā* = OE. *a* appears as *e*: *ev* have, *tek* take (also *te*).

4. ME. *ā* appears as *ī* in *īamz* hames, the irons on a horse collar (cp. Du. *haam*).

5. ME. *ā* appears as *a*: *swad* pod (of peas). ME. *swāfe*.

ME. *ē*.

§ 36. 1. ME. *ē* appears as *ī*.

a) ME. *ē* = OE. *e* for *ě* in monosyllables: *ī* he, *ðī* thee, *mī* me.

b) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}$  for  $\bar{e}$  before lengthening groups: *fild* and *filt* field, *jild* yield, *fild* shield. Also before *l* in *wil* (adv., OE. *wel* and *wēl*, cp. Bülbring, Alt-engl. Elementarb. I. § 284).

c) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{e}$ , WS.  $\bar{a}$  for Teutonic  $\bar{a}$ : *brīð* breathe, *grīdi* greedy, *īl* eel, *īwīn* evening, *nīdl* needle, *sīd* seed, *fīp* sheep, *tīk* cheek, *tīz* cheese.

d) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{e}$ , Umlaut of  $\bar{e}a$ : *bīlīf* belief, *bīlīv* believe, *nīd* need, *sīw* sleeve, *stīpl* steeple, *fīt* sheet, *tī* to tie.

e) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{e}$  for  $\bar{e}a$  and  $\bar{e}o$  before gutturals: *bīkn* beacon, *dri* tiresome, troublesome.

f) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{a}$ , Umlaut of  $\bar{o}$ : *bītl* beetle (hammer), *blīd* bleed, *brīfīz* breeches, *fīd* feed, *fīl* feel, *fīt* feet, *gīs* geese, *grīn* green, *īl* heel, *kīn* keen, *kīp* keep, *kūwīn* queen, *mīt* meet, *sīm* seem, *sīt* to seek, *swīt* sweet, *tīp* teeth, *wīp* weep.

g) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}o$ : *bī* be, bee, *bītwīn* between, *dīp* deep, *dli* glee, *fīt* fleet, *kīl* keel, *kīp* creep, *fīrī* free, *fīrīz* freeze, *līf* lief, *nī* knee, *pīst* priest, *rīd* reed, *rīl* reel, *sī* see, *sīl* seal, *snīz* sneeze, *tīrī* tree, *pīf* thief, *pīrī* three, *wīl* wheel. Exception see below, 5.

h) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $y$ : *īwl* evil.

2. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as *i*.

a) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{e}$ , WS.  $\bar{e}a$  before *c*: *rik* rick.

b) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{e}$ , Umlaut of  $\bar{e}a$ : *stīp* strip.

c) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}o$ : *bīn* been, *sīk* sick.

d) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}$ : *mī* me, *θī* thee, *wī* we (these three unemphatic forms, see above 1. a).

3. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as  $\bar{e}$  before *r*.

a) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{e}o$ : *īr* here, *bīr* beer, *dīr* deer, *stīr* steer.

b) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{e}$ , WS.  $\bar{a}$ : *θīr* there, *wīr* where.

c) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{e}$ , Umlaut of  $\bar{e}a$ : *heard* heard.

4. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as *e*.

ME.  $\bar{e}$  = Angl.  $\bar{e}$ , WS.  $\bar{a}$ , Teut.  $\bar{a}$ : *breþ* breath, *led* let, *þred* thread.

5. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as  $\bar{e}$ .

a) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}o$ : *wēk*, *wēkin* wick.

b) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}$ : *we* we.

6. ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}$  appears as  $\bar{a}$  before *r*: *jār* year, *ār* hair.

7. ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE. *eo*, *ea* before *rd*, *rn* appears as  $\bar{a}$  in *sārd* sword (cp. § 33. 2. c), *fār*n fern. This development seems to have taken place only in those cases where the *e* in late ME. was long, short ME. *e* before *r* + cons. becoming either  $\bar{a}$  or  $\bar{u}$  in the Adlington dialect (cp. § 31. 2).

### ME. $\bar{e}$ .

§ 37. 1. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears usually as *ē*.

a) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{a}$ , Umlaut of  $\bar{a}$ : *dēal* deal, *dliēm* gleam, *lēd* to lead, *lēn* to lean, *lēn* lean (adj.), *lēst* least, *lēv* leave, *mēn* to mean, *tēz* tease, *tlēn* clean, *wēat* wheat.

b) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}a$ : *bēm* beam, *bēn* bean, *dēd* dead, *dēaf* deaf, *dēþ* death, *drēm* dream, *ēp* heap, *ēr* ear, *ēd* head (more often *jed*), *lēf* leaf, *lēp* leap, *nēr* near, *sēm* seam, *strēm* stream, *fēaf* sheaf, *tēm* team, *tēr* tear (sb.), *tfēp* cheap (also *tfep*), *þrēp* contradict.

c) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE. *e* in open syllable: *sptēr* spear.

d) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE. *ea* (late OE.  $\bar{e}a$ ): *bēard* beard.

2. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as *ē*.

a) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{a}$ , Umlaut of  $\bar{a}$ : *rēþ* wreath, *sē* sea (*sē* is more used).

b) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}a$ : *bēt* to light, kindle, *fē* flea (pl. *fēþ*), *ēst* east, *stēp* steep, *fēd* to spill.

Note. It is not clear why these words have not also developed a diphthong as in 1 a) b) above. Some of them might be explained by analogy, or the fact that they are seldom used, but they cannot all be accounted for in this way.

3. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as  $e$  usually in closed syllables before  $d$ .

a) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{a}$ , Umlaut of  $\bar{a}$ : *redi* ready, *spreð* spread, *sweat* sweat.

b) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}a$ : *bred* bread, *led* lead (sb.), *red* red, *jeð* head, *fred* shred, *tfep* cheap (see above 1. b), *pretn* threaten.

4. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as  $\bar{e}$  in *sē* sea (see 2. a). The modern word *tea* is pronounced *tē*.

5. ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $e$ , in open syllables and before  $r$  appears as  $\bar{a}$ : *bār* to bear, also as sb. bear, *swār* swear.

6. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as  $e\bar{r}$ .

a) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{a}$  (i-Umlaut of  $\bar{a}$ ) before  $\bar{e}c$ : *bleitf* bleach, *reitf* reach, *teitf* teach.

b) ME.  $\bar{e}$  ( $e$ ?) = OE.  $\bar{a}$ , Angl.  $e$ : *meil* meal (repast).

c) ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $\bar{e}a$ : *flep* fleas, *gret* great.

#### ME. $\bar{e}$ (i. e. medium $\bar{e}$ ).

§ 38. 1. ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $e$ , Scand.  $e$ , appears as  $e\bar{r}$ : *breik* break, *eit* eat, *eivi* heavy, *meil* meal (corn), *mett* meat, *neiv* fist (Scand. *knēfi*), *peiv* pea (OE. *pisu* > *peosu*), *speak* speak, *steil* steal, also in the meaning brush-handle, *treid* tread, *weiv* weave.

2. ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $e$ , Scand.  $e$ , appears as  $e$ : *lek* leak, *sted* stead.

3. ME.  $\bar{e}$  = OE.  $e$  appears as  $i$  in open syllable before  $s$ : *bizom* besom, *wizl* weasel.

4. ME.  $\bar{e}$  appears as  $i\bar{o}$ : *riap* reap (OE. *io* > *eo*; seldom used).

ME. *ī*.

§ 39. 1. ME. *ī* appears as *ā*. We have here a case in which the dialect has progressed farther than lit. English. The lit. Eng. *ai* has been monophthongised to *ā*. Perhaps the intermediate stage was *āe* which is chiefly found finally. (See below 2.)

a) ME. *ī* = OE. *ī*, Scand. *i*: *ālond* island, *ās* ice, *āvi* ivy, *bād* bide, abide, *bāt* bite, *blāð* blithe, *brād*l bridle, *dāt*f ditch (also *dīt*f see § 32. 1. f.), *ðrāv* drive, *ālāv* alive, *fāl* file, *fāv* five, *krāst* Christ (also *krāest*), *lāf* life, *lak* like (more often *læk*), *lām* lime, *lān* line, *lāt* a few, little (principally used by strangers from a few miles farther North), *māl* mile, *nāf* knife, *pāl* pile, *pān* pine, *pāp* pipe, *rād* ride, *rāp* ripe, *rāt* write, *rāz* rise, *sād* side, *sāð* scythe, *snāp* snipe, *strād* stride, *fān* shine, *fāv* slice (cp. MLG. *schive*), *tād* tide, *tādinz* tidings, *tām* time, *twān* twine, *twās* twice, *ðān* thine, *þrāv* thrive, *wā* why (also *wāe*), *wād* wide, *wāf* wife, *wāl* while, *wān* whine, wine, *wāp* wipe, *wāt* white, *wāz* wise.

b) ME. *ī* = OE. *ȳ*: *āv* hive, *brād* bride, *dāv* dive, *kjāt* kite (also *kāet*), *lās* lice, *mās* mice, *prād* pride.

c) ME. *ī* = OE. *i* before *ld*, *mb*, *nd*: *bānd* to bind (rare), *blānd* blind, *fānd* find, *grānd* grind, *māld* mild, *mānd* mind (OE. *ge-mýnd*), *tlām* climb, *tfālt* child (but pl. *tfildor*), *wāld* wild, *wānd* to wind.

d) ME. *ī* = OE. *i*, *y* + *g*: *bā* buy (also *bāe*), *nān* nine, *tāl* tile, *stāl* stile is rare (usually *stīl*), *tāð* tithe.

2. ME. *ī* appears as *āe* chiefly before *k* and finally: *læk* like, compelled (e. g. *īz læk to ðu it* 'he is compelled to de it'), *pæk* pike (also *to pick*, in which meaning a ME. *\*piken* must be assumed as the basis, see § 32. 1. b), *sæk* to suck (apparently confusion of ME. *siken*

to sigh, with suck), *skræek* to shriek, cry (see Luick, *Anglia* XVI 507), *sƿræek* strike, *wæe* why, *bæe* buy, *skæe* sky; *kæet* kite, *kræest* Christ.

Late ME. *ī* from early ME. *ei* in OE. *ƿēoh* and *ēage* has developed like ordinary ME. *ī* at the end of words: *ƿæe* thigh, *æe* eye (rarely *ī*, but pl. always *in*, cp. ME. Northern *ēn*).

Note. Many of these words are also pronounced with the long vowel *ā*. See above 1.

3. ME. *ī* appears as *aiw* before *r*: *aiwr* hire, *aiwrn* iron, *faiwr* fire, *spaiwr* spire, *waiwr* wire.

4. ME. *ī* appears as *i*: *īd* hide; perhaps in consequence of the influence of the pret.

5. ME. *ī* appears as *oi*: *boīl* boil (subst.).

6. ME. *ī* appears as *i*: *stīl* stile. See above 1. d.

### ME. *ō*.

§ 40. 1. ME. *ō* appears as *a*.

a) ME. *ō* = OE. *ō*, Scand. *ō*: *blām* bloom, *brād* brood, *brum* broom, *bak* book, *būt* boot, *dāment* an event, *fād* food, *futin* money paid for drink on beginning work etc., *gum* gum (also *gum*), *krūt* crooked, *kāk* to cook, *kāl* cool, *kūm* came, *kāmz* cummings, *lāk* look, *lām* loom, *mūd* mood, *mūn* moon, *pāl* pool, *rāf* roof, *rūk* rook (rare), *rūt* root, *skū* school, *spān* spoon, *stū* stool, *sūt* soot, *fū* shoe, *fūk* shook, *tuk* took, *tūl* tool, *tūþ* tooth, *af* hoof, *ūk* hook, *uʒl* ousel.

b) ME. *ō* from older *ō*: *tū* two, *ū* who (also *uō*; see § 41. 2. a).

c) ME. *ō* = OE. *u*: *smāk* smoke (OE. \**smucian*. Luick, *Untersuchungen* § 469).

d) Here seem to belong certain *ū*'s for *ō* + *ʒ*, although the diphthong *ou* may be expected and in other

similar cases certainly has existed. See § 48 *bū* bough, *enū* enough, *plū* plough.

Note. It is doubtful whether *sū* sow (OE. *sugu*) is to be placed here (OE. *sugu* > Early ME. *sōghe*) or whether it is a Scand. loanword (Björkman Archiv CI. 393) and goes back to a ME. *sō*.

## 2. ME. *ō* appears as *u*.

These words developed in the same way as those in the preceding paragraph, viz., to *ū*. This *ū* was shortened and the resulting *ǣ* developed as ME. *ū*. (See § 34. 1.) There was similar movement among two groups of words in lit. Eng., one group developing *ō* > *ū* > *ǣ* and the other developing this *ǣ* further to *u* (see examples below).

Both these groups are represented by *ū* in the dialect: *blud* blood, *bruk* brook, *bruðer* brother, *buzum* bosom, *dluv* glove, *dun* done, *flud* flood, *gud* good, *nuk* nook, *mud̥er* mother, *mundi* Monday, *munp̥* month, *stud* stood, *ud* hood (rare), *uðer* other.

not the  
earliest

3. ME. *ō* appears as *uə* before *r*: *buərd* board, *afuərd* afford, *fluər* floor, *muər* moor, *uər* whore.

4. ME. *ō* appears as *u*: *būt* boot, *du* do, *fūt* foot, *rūt* root, *sūt* soot, *tu* too, *tūk* took.

Notice that almost all these words are also pronounced with *ū*.

## ME. *ē*.

§ 41. 1. ME. *ē* appears as *ō*.

a) ME. *ē* = OE. *o*, Scand. *o*: *əfōr* before (more often *əfuər*. See below 2. b), *flōt* float, *fōl* foal, *kōl* coal, *nōz* nose, *ōp* hope, *ōl* hole, *pōk* to poke, *sōk* soak.

Note. In *brōk* broke, *stōl* stole, *tōr* tore, *spōk* spoke, *swōr* swore the vowel of the p. partic. has been extended into the preterite.

b) ME. *ē* = OE. *ā*, Scand. *ā*: *bōn* bone, *bōt* boat, *dō* doe, *drōv* drove (pret.), *fōm* foam, *gōst* ghost, *gōt* goat,

*grōp* grope, *grōv* grove, *lōd* load, *lōf* loaf, *nōn* none, *ōk* oak, *ōnli* only, *ōr* oar, *ōli* holy, *ōþ* oath (rare), *pōp* pope, *rōd* road, rode, *rōr* roar, *rōt* wrote, *rōp* rope, *sō* so, *sōp* soap, *spōk* spoke, *stōn* stone, *strōd* strode, *strōk* stroke, *tlōvər* clover, *tō* toe, *tōd* toad, *wōl* whole.

Note. Some of these words are also pronounced with the vowel sound *uə*, but I cannot find any rule as to the conditions. See below 2 a.

c) ME.  $\bar{o}$  = OE. *eo* (o?): *lōz* to lose (also *lotz* and *luəz*), *tʃōk* choke.

2. ME.  $\bar{o}$  appears as *uə*.

a) ME.  $\bar{o}$  = OE. *ā*: *buən* bone, *buəþ* both, *guə* go, *luəd* load, *luəf* loaf, *muər* more, *muəst* most (also *muist*), *stum* stone, *tluəz* clothes, *tuə* to, *tuəd* toad, *uə* who, *uəs* hoarse, *uəts* oats.

A few of these words are more often pronounced with the long vowel sound *ō*. See above 1. b, and Note.

b) ME.  $\bar{o}$  = OE. *o*: *duər* door (also *dor*. See § 34, 2. a), *afuər* before (see above 1. a), *nuəz* nose (more usual *nōz*. See 1. a), *skuər* score.

c) ME.  $\bar{o}$  = OE. *eo* (o?): *luəz* lose (See 1. c. and 7).

3. ME.  $\bar{o}$  + *l*, rarely in other cases, appears as *ou*:

a) ME.  $\bar{o}$  = OE. *ā*: *noū* no (as neg. opposite to *yes* — otherwise *nō*), *doū* dole, *poū* pole, *poūlr* to use roughly, ill-treat (ME. *pōle* a pole?).

b) ME.  $\bar{o}$  = OE. Angl. *a*, late OE. *ā* (WS. *ea*): *boūd* bold, *foūd* fold, *koūd* cold, *oūd* old, *toūd* told.

c) ME.  $\bar{o}$  = OE. *o*: *goūd* gold (*gūld* is occasionally heard), *stoūn* stolen.

Note. For the development of this diphthong, see § 33. 3.

4. ME.  $\bar{o}$  appears as *o*.

a) ME.  $\bar{q}$  = OE.  $\bar{a}$ : *gon* gone, *olidi* holiday, *ot* hot, *fon* shone, *sori* sorry.

b) ME.  $\bar{q}$  = OE.  $o$ : *brokn* broken, *open* open.

5. ME.  $\bar{q}$  appears as  $\bar{q}$ : *br̄d* broad, *l̄rd* lord, *tl̄p* cloth.

6) ME.  $\bar{q}$  appears as  $\bar{u}$ : *ṡūz* those.

7. ME.  $\bar{q}$  appears as  $o\bar{i}$ : *koīl* coal (more often *kōl*. See above 1. a), *loīz* lose (normally *lōz*. See 1. c and 2. c, above), *oīl* hole (generally *ōl*. See 1. a).

Note. This  $o\bar{i}$  appears to have come from East Lancashire or the West Riding of Yorks.

8. ME.  $\bar{q}$  appears as a) *wo*, b) *wu*.

a) *won* one, *wons* once.

b) *wum* home.

Note. For the initial *w* cp. § 63. 1. d.

ME.  $\bar{u}$  (spelt *ou*).

§ 42. 1. ME.  $\bar{u}$  appears as  $\bar{e}$ .

We have here another instance in which the dialect appears to have progressed farther than lit. Eng. The lit. Eng. *au* has been monophthongised, the first part of the diphthong being retained and lengthened, and the second part dropped.

a) ME.  $\bar{u}$  = OE.  $\bar{u}$ : *bē* to bow, *bēnd* bound (ready), *bēt* without, *brēn* brown, *dēn* down, *ē* how, *ēnd* hound, *ēs* house, *ēt* out, *abēt* about, *fē* ugly, *grēnd* ground, *kē* cow, *krēd* crowd, *lēd* loud, *mēs* mouse, *mēt* moult, *mēp* mouth, *nē* now, *pēnd* pound, *prēd* proud, *sēp* South, *tēn* town, *tlēd* cloud, *tlēt* to clout, strike, *pēznd* thousand.

Note. The pron. *rēm* room is occasionally heard. The usual pron. is *rām*. (See below 5 and cp. Sweet NEG. § 852.)

2. ME.  $\bar{u}$  (later *u*) = OE.  $\bar{u}$  appears as  $u$ . This ME.  $\bar{u}$  was first shortened to  $ū$ , and then it developed as ME.  $ū$ .

See § 34. 1: *duk* duck, *krum* crumb, *kud* could, *plum* plum, *suk* suck, *sup* to drink, *sudörn* Southern, *šuv* shove.

3. ME. *ū* from older *ough* = OE. *uh* and *oh*, *og* gives *u* + *f*: *ruf* rough, *tuf* tough, *tluf* clough.

Note 1. We have also *toūf* and *tof* tough. See § 49. 2. e. *ənuf* is also used but the usual pron. is *ənū* enough. See § 40. 1. d.

Note 2. The origin of *suf* a drain, is not clear, cp. MLG. *sō*.

4. ME. *ū* appears as *ā* before *r*: *ār* our, *kār* and *kjār* to cower, sit down (Scand. *kara*), *sār* sour, *šār* shower.

5. ME. *ū* appears as *ū* — chiefly before lip consonants: *brū* brow, *fūmārt* founmart, *rūm* room, *stūp* stoop.

6. ME. *ū* appears as *ō* in *sōp* sup (sb.), a small quantity. (See above 2.)

7. ME. *ū* = OE. *ug* appears as *ou*: *foūl* fowl.

### 3. The Diphthongs.

#### ME. *ai*.

§ 43. 1. ME. *ai* appears as *ē*.

a) ME. *ai* = OE. *æg*: *brēn* brain, *dē* day, *dētlar* day-labourer (Scand.), *dēzi* daisy, *fēn* fain, *mēn* main, *nēl* nail, *snēl* snail, *tēl* tail.

b) ME. *ai*, *ei* = OE. *eg*: *ēl* ail, *lēl* laid, *plē* play, *rēn* rain, *sēl* sail, *wē* way.

c) ME. *ai* = OE. *æg*: *ēðar* either (also *ōðar* from ME. *outher*, OE. *āwðer*), *grē* gray, *tlē* clay.

Note. For other cases of OE. *æg* cp. ME. *ei*.

d) ME. *ai*, *ei* = OE. *ēg*, *ēh* (*ēah*): *ē* hay, *nēbər* neighbour.

Note. For other cases of OE. *ēg* cp. ME. *ei*.

e) ME. *ai* = Scand. *ei*: *bēt* bait, *ēl* hail, *grēdli* thoroughly, genuine, in a proper manner (Scand. *greidlī*), *fēk* fake, trick, *nē* nay, *rēz* raise, *stēk* steak, *ðē* they, *wēk* weak (cp. § 13. 2. f.).

2. ME. *ai* appears as *æ* before *r*: *fæ*r fair, *stæ*r stair, *ðæ*r their.

3. ME. *ai* appears shortened as *e*: *se* say.

### ME. *au*.

§ 44. 1. ME. *au* appears as *ō*.

a) ME. *au* = OE. *a* + *g*: *drō* draw (also *drō*), *lō* law, *nō* gnaw, *sō* saw.

b) ME. *au* = OE. *a*, *ea* + *w*: *tlō* claw, *rō* raw, *strō* straw (rarely *strō*).

c) ME. *au* = OE. or Scand. *a* + *f*: *ōk* hawk, *krōl* crawl. See Björkman Scand. LW. 76.

d) ME. *au* = Scand. *au*: *gōm* to understand, perceive and *gōmlōs* dull, foolish. See Björkman 70.

2. ME. *au* before *ht* appears as a) *ou*, b) *af*.

a) *toūt* taught.

b) *draft* draught.

### ME. *ei*.

§ 45. 1. ME. *ei* appears as *eī* (cp. § 22. 2).

a) ME. *ei* = OE. *eah*: *eīt* eight.

b) ME. *ei* = OE. *æg*: *keī* key.

c) ME. *ei* = OE. *ēg*: *dreī* dry (more usually *drāe* = ME. *drī*).

d) ME. *ei* = OE. *ēh*, *eh*, *eg*: *eīt* height, *streīt* straight, *weī* weigh (OE. *wegan*, cp. Björkman Scand. LW. 257).

e) ME. *ei* = Scand. *æ* before *ht*: *weīt* weight.

f) ME. *ei* = Scand. *ei*: *sweī* to swing, sway, *keī-pōd* left-handed (Scand. — origin obscure).

2. ME. *ei* = OE. *ē* + *g* appears as *ī*: *brīd* frightened (rare).

3. Scand. *ei* appears as *e*: *kek* to tip up. But see Björkman p. 61.

Note. As for early ME. *ei* > late ME. *ē* in eye, thigh cp. § 39. 2.

### ME. *eu*.

§ 46. 1. ME. *eu* = OE. *ēaw* appears as *jū* or *ū*, the *j* being amalgamated with a preceding *d* to *dʒ*: *fjū* few, *dʒū* dew.

2. ME. *eu* = OE. *ēaw* appears as *ou*: *soūini* wet, pasty.

### ME. *eu*.

§ 47. 1. ME. *eu* = OE. *ēow* appears as:

a) *jū*: *njū* new.

b) *ū*: *brū* brew, *kru* crew, *rū* rue, *tʃū* chew.

2. ME. *eu* = OE. *īw* appears as *ū*: *tʃūzdi* Tuesday.

3. ME. *eu* or *īw* = OE. *īw* appears as *uo* before *r* in *stʃuərd* steward.

### Early ME. *ou*.

§ 48. Early ME. *ou* seems to have existed in the basis of the Adlington dialect, only to a limited extent. It has become late ME. *ou*, cp. § 49; and late ME. *ū* (spelt *ou*), cp. § 42. 3.

In other cases where it may be expected ME. *ō* takes its place, cp. § 40. 1. d.

### ME. *ou*.

§ 49. 1. ME. *ou* appears as *ō*.

a) ME. *ou* = OE. *ā* + *w*: *blō* to blow, *krō* crow, *mō* mow, *nō* know, *rō* row (sb.), *slō* slow, *snō* snow.

b) ME. *ou* = OE. *ā* + *g*: *lō* low (adj.), *ō* owe, *ōn* own.

c) ME. *ou* = OE. *a* + *w*; *pō* thaw (also *pō*).

d) ME. *ou*, for early ME. *ou* = OE. *ō* + *w*: *flō* flow, *grō* grow, *rō* to row.

e) ME. *ou* = OE. *o* + *g*: *bō* bow (sb.).

2. ME. *ou* appears as *oū*.

a) ME. *ou* from *o* (*ō*) + *ht*: *boūt* bought, *broūt* brought, *doū̄tər* daughter, *foūt* fought, *poūt* thought (prt.).

b) ME. *ou* = OE. *ā* + *ht*: *nōūt* nothing, *ōūt* aught, ought.

c) ME. *ou* = OE. *ā* + *w*: *sōul* soul.

d) ME. *ou* = OE. *u*: *foūd-qər* shoulder.

Note. ME. *ou* has been assumed here, but we have also *fūd-qər* from the usual ME. *schulder*.

e) ME. *ou* = OE. *ōh*: *toūf* tough (also *tof* and *tuf*).

f) ME. *ou* = OE. *o* + *g*: *floūn* flown.

3. ME. *ough* appears as *of*.

a) ME. *ou* = OE. *o*, *ō* + *g*, *h*, *hh*: *kof* cough, *tof* tough (see above 2. e), *trof* trough (rarely *troūf*).

b) ME. *ou* = OE. *ā* + *g*: *dof* dough.

## B. The French Element.

### AF. *a*.

§ 50. 1. AF. *a* appears as *a*.

a) AF. *a* in open syllables, unaccented in AF.: *alēm* alum, *balēs* balance, *banēr* banner, *baril* barrel, *batl* battle, *damidz* damage, *dragən* dragon, *egzaminēr* examiner, *favēr* resemble, *galēn* gallon, *gramēr* grammar, *gravl* gravel, *kari* carry, *karidz* carriage, *kjapl* front covering of a clog, *makəril* mackerel, *maridz* marriage, *mațər* matter, *pantri* pantry, *papər* paper, *parif* parish, *satin* satin, *talənt* talent, *tlarit* claret, *tʃapl* chapel, *tʃaptər* chapter, *vali* valley, value.

b) AF. *a* in closed syllables, unaccented in AF.: *admərəl* admiral, *advent* advent, *faʃən* fashion, *katʃ* and *kjaʃ* catch, *lantərn* lantern, *mantl* mantle, *paʃtər* pasture, *paʃən* passion, *tatʃin-end* shoemaker's waxed thread for stitching boots (ME. *tachen*), *ʃrans* trance, *ʃʃampjən* champion.

c) In closed syllables, accented in AF.: *advans* advance, *ant* aunt, *blayk* blank (Engl.?), *brans* branch, *dimand* demand, *gaʃər* owner, head, *graft* graft, *grant* grant, *kap* and *kjaʃ* cap, *lamp* lamp, *pas* pass, *sampl* sample, *taks* and *tajks*, tax, *ʃfans* chance, *ʃfant* chant.

## 2. AF. *a* appears as *ē*.

a) In open syllables, unaccented in AF.: *bēsən* basin, *bēkn* bacon, *ʃēvər* favour, *lēbər* labour, *nēʃər* nature, *nēvi* navy, *pēpər* paper (also *paʃər*, see 1. a), *pētnt* patent.

b) In open syllables, accented in AF.: *bēl* bale, *blēm* blame, *dēts* dates, *ēbl* able, *ēdʒ* age, *engēdʒ* engage, *fēm* fame, *ʃēs* face, *ʃlēm* flame, *grēv* grave, *kēdʒ* cage, *kēv* cave, *lēs* lace, *pēdʒ* page, *pēl* pale, *plēs* place, *plēt* plate, *rēt* rate, *spēs* space, *stēbl* stable, *stēdʒ* stage, *tēbl* table, *ʃrēs* trace, *wēdʒ* wage.

c) In closed syllables, accented in AF.: *ēndʒəl* angel, *kēs* case, *pēst* paste, *plēstər* plaster, *ʃtrēnʒ* strange, *tēst* taste, *ʃfēmbər* chamber, *ʃfēnʒ* change, *wēst* waste.

d) In closed syllables, unaccented in AF.: *dēn-dʒər* danger.

3. AF. *a* before *r* + cons. appears as *ā*: *ārtʃər* archer, *bārber* barber, *bārgin* bargain, *dārt* dart, *gārd* guard, *gārdin* garden, *gārtər* garter (also *gjārd* etc.), *kārpintər* carpenter, *kwārt* quart, *kwārtər* quarter, *mārbl* marble (also *mārvl*), *pārliament* parliament, *pārsl* parcel, *pārt* part, *riwārd* reward, *skārlət* scarlet, *ʃārdʒ* charge.

Note. As for *a* before *r* + vowel, see above 1. a.

4. AF. *a* appears as *ō*: *bō* ball (also *bō*), *džōmž* jams, *fōs* false, *ōrmārik* almanac; cp. § 16. 2 b. 30. 3.

5. AF. *a* appears as *o*: *oltōr* altar.

Note that the *l* is retained.

6. AF. *a* appears as *aī* before *f*: *faīf* to anger, *faīfōn* fashion, *paīfōn* passion (see 1. b).

7. AF. *a* appears as *e*: *endaīōrn* andiron (pop. Etym.).

### AF. *ē*, *ē*.

§ 51. 1. AF. *ē*, *ē* appears in closed syllables as *e*.

a) In syllables accented in AF.: *aksept* accept, *arest* arrest, *difend* defend, *difens* defence, *direkt* direct, *džem* gem, *eksepsōn* exception, *empārōr* emperor, *entōr* enter, *ōfens* offence, *ōtemt* attempt, *īfekt* effect, *kōmens* commence, *kon-sent* consent, *kwestfōn* question, *lekfōn* election, *let-tōr* letter, *membōr* member, *mend* mend, *menfōn* mention, *pek* peck, *pen* pen, *pensōn* pension, *rikwest* request, *sentōns* sentence, *spend* spend, *tempōr* temper, *tent* tent, to attend to, *testōr* tester, *trembl* tremble, *tšes* chess, *tšesnūt* chesnut.

b) In syllables, unaccented in AF.: *džentl* gentle, *endžōe* enjoy, *engēdž* engage, *entaīōr* entire, *entātl* entitle, *envilōp* envelope, *lesn* lesson, *pensl* pencil, *plenti* plenty.

Note. The prefix *en-* is accented in the foregoing words.

c) In open syllables: *tšrebl* treble.

2. AF. *ē* before *r* + cons.

a) In accented syllables we have α) *ā*, β) *ä*, γ) *a*:

α) *ārb* herb (also *jārb*), *nārv* nerve, *tlārkl* clerk, *sārv* serve.

β) *pārť* perch.

γ) *war* war.

b) In syllables, unaccented in AF. we have *ā*:

*pārtridz* partridge, *sārmən* sermon, *sārvənt* servant, *vārni*,  
varnish.

3. AF. *e* appears as *ei* before *tf*: *preitf* preach.
4. AF. *e* appears as *ɐ*: *bɛs* beasts, *kriəm* cream.
5. AF. *e* appears as *ē*: *dēsnt* decent.
6. AF. *e* appears as *a*: *nati* neat.
7. AF. *e* before nasals gives *i*: *indʒən* engine, *fimi*  
chemise, *tʃimbli* chimney.

### AF. *ɛ* (including central Fr. *ie*, *ue*).

- § 52. 1. AF. *ɛ* appears as *ɪ*:
- a) AF. *ɛ* from lat. *a*: *digri* degree.
  - b) AF. *ɛ* for central Fr. *ie*: *mistʃiʃ* mischief, *pɪs* piece.
  - c) AF. *ɛ* for central Fr. *ue*: *bɪʃ* beef.
2. AF. *ɛ* before *r* appears as a) *ɪə*, b) *aɪə*.
- a) *apɪər* appear, *fɪərs* fierce, *pɪər* pier, *tlɪər* clear.
  - b) *kwaɪər* choir, *skwaɪər* squire, *ʌmpaɪər* umpire.
3. AF. *ɛ* appears as *e* in syllables unaccented in AF.: *dezərt* desert, *dʒənərəl* general, *feznt* pheasant, *medɪsn*  
medicine, *meməri* memory, *mezər* measure, *metl* metal, *preznt*  
present (adj.), *rebl* rebel, *sekənd* second, *selər* cellar, *tenənt*  
tenant, *treʒər* treasure, *velvɪt* velvet.

### AF. *i*.

- § 53. 1. AF. *i* appears as *ā*.
- a) In open syllables, accented in AF.: *advās* ad-  
vice, *advərtəʒ* advertise, *bāble* bible, *disāpl* disciple, *eksərsāʒ*  
exercise, *fān* fine, *intlān* incline, *krām* crime, *lān* line, *nās*  
nice, *prās* price, *prāʒ* prize, *rās* rice, *sādər* cider, *sāʒɪʒ*  
assizes.
  - b) In open syllables, unaccented in AF.: *dāmənd*  
diamond, *kwaɪt* quiet, *lāsns* licence, *pālot* pilot, *sāləns* silence.

c) In closed syllables for *i* + *ñ*: *rizān* resign, *sān* sign.

Note. In some of these words there is a rarer pron. with *āe* e. g. *krāem* crime. Cp. § 39. 2 and 2 below.

2. AF. *i* appears as *āe*: *arāev* arrive, *krāe* cry, *mag-pūe* magpie, *risāet* recite, *tāegər* tiger, *oblāedž* oblige.

In syllables unaccented in AF.: *āevri* ivory (also *āvri*), *māenər* miner, *pāerət* pirate, *tlāemət* climate.

Note. All these words except «ivory» are little used in the dialect. Otherwise we should have expected the vowel *ā*. Cp. § 1 above.

3. AF. *i* appears as *i*.

a) In closed syllables, accented in AF.: *prints* prince, *riř* rich, *simpl* simple.

b) In closed syllables, unaccented in AF.: *pil* to peel. In ME. there was some confusion between *peler* to strip, and *piller* to plunder; *riřidžəs* religious.

c) In open syllables, unaccented in AF.: *figər* figure, *finiř* finish, *likər* liquor, *minit* minute, *piti* pity, *prizn* prison, *vizit* visit.

4. AF. *i* appears as *aiə*: *džaiənt* giant, *laiən* lion, *raiət* riot.

5. AF. *i* before *r* appears as a) *ā*, b) *ə*, c) *o*:

a) *mārikl* miracle (also *mərikl*).

b) *mərikl* miracle, *spərit* spirit.

c) *ōrtřənt* hedgehog, *sori* sirrah.

Note. For this *i* before *r* cp. § 31. 2 and § 34. 2.

6. AF. *i* appears as *e*: *rens* rince.

7. AF. *i* appears as *ōv*: *džōvsiž* joists (generally used in the pl.). A less common pron. is *džāvesiž*.

## AF. *ə*.

§ 54. 1. AF. *ə* appears as *ə*.

a) AF. *ɔ* in open syllables: *grösər* grocer, *nöbl* noble, *nöt* note, *səpōz* suppose, *tlök* cloak, *trōn* throne.

b) AF. *ø* in closed syllables: *brōtf* brooch, *divōrs* divorce, *əprōtf* approach, *kōst* coast, *pōst* post, *rōst* roast, *tōst* toast.

2. AF. *ɔ* appears as *o*.

a) AF. *ɔ* in closed syllables, accented in AF.: *apost* apostle, *lodz* lodge, *moti* insolence (Fr. *mot?*), *rob* rob.

b) In open syllable, accented in AF.: *propər* proper.

c) In closed syllable, unaccented in AF.: *ofis* office.

d) In open syllables, unaccented in AF.: *losindz* lozenge, *onər* honour, *onist* honest, *os* to offer, attempt (Fr. *oser?*), *promis* promise.

3. AF. *ɔ* before *r* in accented syllables appears as a) *ɔ*, b) *ø*, c) *o* (cp. 4 below).

a) *divōrs* divorce, *dlōri* glory, *fōrdz* forge, *fōrs* force, *pōrk* pork (rarely *puōrk*), *pōrtər* porter, *pōrtf* porch, *stōr* store, *stōri* story.

b): *fōrfīt* forfeit, *fōrm* form, *kōrd* cord, *kōrnər* corner, *mōrtər* mortar, *ōrdər* order.

c): *sort* sort.

It is noteworthy that only one of these words appears with a variant pronunciation *uə*. Cp. the native English words § 41. 2.

4. AF. *ɔ* before *r* in syllables unaccented in AF. appears as a) *ø*, b) *o*, c) *ɔ*.

a): *fōrtfən* fortune, *mōrsl* morsel, *ōrdinəri* ordinary, *ōrgin* organ.

b): *forist* forest.

c): *dlōriəs* glorious (influenced by *dlōri*).

5. AF.  $\rho + l$  appears as *oū*: *roūl* roll, *souđ-džor* soldier.

Notice that the *l* in *roūl* is not dropped, perhaps owing to the influence of the lit. language. Cp. § 33. 3 and § 55. 6.

6. AF.  $\rho$  appears as *u*: *fū* fool.

7. AF.  $\rho$  appears as *uə*: *kuət* coat, *puər* pork (usually *pōrk*, cp. 3. a).

8. AF.  $\rho$  appears as *uī* before *f*: *bruīf* brush.

### AF. *u*.

§ 55. 1. AF. *u* appears as *u*.

a) In open syllables, accented in AF.: *buzərt* butterfly, *dubl* double, *grudž* grudge, *kuk-ku* cuckoo, *kupl* couple, *trubl* trouble, *tutʃ* touch.

b) In closed syllables, accented in AF.: *gum* gum, *numbər* number, *plundž* plunge, *spundž* sponge, *sum* sum, *trʌmp* trump, *trʌpk* trunk.

c) In open syllables, unaccented in AF.: *butlər* butler, *butʃər* butcher, *kulər* colour, *trʌk* truck, *dealings*.

d) In closed syllables, unaccented in AF.: *kʌm-fərt* comfort, *kʌmpni* company, *kʌntri* country, *pʌlpit* pulpit.

2. AF. *u* appears as *ē*.

a) In open syllables, accented in AF.: *dēt* doubt, *gēn* gown, *krēn* crown (der. *krēnər* coroner), *pēdər* or *pēdər* powder, *pētʃ* pouch, *sēnd* sound.

b) In closed syllables, accented in AF.: *ēns* ounce, *əkēnt* account, *əmēnt* amount, *kēnt* count, *pēns* pounce, *prənēns* pronounce, *rēnd* round.

c) In closed syllables, unaccented in AF.: *kēnsil* council, *kēnti* county, *mēntin* mountain, *fēntin* fountain.

3. AF. *u* before *r* appears as *ā*: *ār* hour, *flār* flower, *flour*, *tār* tower.

4. AF. *u* before *r* + cons. gives:

*u*: *pʊs* purse.

*ō*: *kōrtis* and *kōrtsi* curtsy, *pō* paw, *tōrn* turn.

*uə*: *kuərt* court.

*ə*: *distərb* disturb (also *distōrb*), *džərni* journey.

5. AF. *u* appears as *ā*: *lāvər* chimney (AF. *l'ouvert*, ME. *lovər*), *pūt* pullet.

6. AF. *u* appears as *oū* before *l*: *boū* to bowl (Fr. *boule*). The genuine English word *boūl* bowl (OE. *bolla*) has preserved the *l*. See Sweet HES. § 884 and NED. *poult(ri)* poultry.

### AF. *ü*.

§ 56. 1. AF. *ü* appears as *u*: *džudž* judge, *džust* just, *umbl* humble.

2. AF. *ü* appears as *(j)ū*, *j* being dropped after *l*, *r*, and *s*, and amalgamated with a preceding *d* > *dž*: *jūž* to use, *ekskjūž* excuse, *rifjūž* refuse, *dlū* glue, *rūd* rude, *pursū* pursue, *džūk* duke.

3. AF. *ü* before *r* appears as

*(j)uə*: *pjuər* pure, *kjuər* cure, *fuər* sure.

*o*: *ort* hurt.

4. AF. *ü* appears as *ju*: *jus* use (sb.).

5. AF. *ü* in syllables unaccented in AF., but accented in A. appears as

*jā*: *jāmər* humour, *mjazik* music.

*u*: *punif* punish.

*ui*: *kruił* cruel.

### AF. *ü*, *üi* < Old French *üi*.

§ 57. 1. AF. *üi* appears as *(j)ū*, *j* being dropped after *r*, and *s*: *pjū* pew, *njūsəns* nuisance (in AF. unaccented), *frūt* fruit, *sūt* suit (rarely *fūt*).

2. AF. *ii* appears as *oi*: *oil* oil, *oistər* oyster (rarer *ael*, *āestər*).

### AF. *ai*, *ei*.

§ 58. These diphthongs are treated together in consequence of their falling together in ME.

1. AF. *ai*, *ei* = ME. *ai* appears as *ē*.

a) In open syllables: *bitrē* betray, *dilē* delay, *disēt* deceit, *disēv* deceive, *dizēz* disease, *fēl* fail, *fēp* faith, *grēn* grain, *grēs* grease, *kāmplēn* complain, *kānsēt* conceit, *kē* quay, *mē* May, *pē* pay, *plēn* plain, *prē* pray, *prēz* praise, *rimēn* remain, *tlēm* claim, *trēt* treat, *tfēn* chain (also *tfīn*), *vēl* veil, *vēn* vein, *wēt* wait.

b) In closed syllables: *fēnt* faint, *pēnt* paint.

c) In syllables unaccented in AF.: *būmbēli* bailiff, *sēzn* season, *tēlār* tailor.

2. AF. *ai*, *ei*, later *ē* = ME. *ē* (cp. § 37. 1) appears as *eo*: *eozi* easy, *plēz* please, *rēanz* reins, *tfēn* chain, *tfēor* chair.

3. AF. *ei* > *e* appears as *i*: *pīs* peace.

4. AF. *ei* appears as *ei*: *dēin* dean.

5. AF. *ai*, *ei* before *r* appear as *ar*: *ār* air, *fār* fair; *mār* mayor, *prār* prayer have received the accent; — but note *tfār* chair (see 2. above).

6. AF. *ei* appears as *a*: *plat* plait.

7. AF. *ai* appears as *ē*: *mēstər* master.

### AF. *au*.

§ 59. 1. AF. *au* appears as *ō*: *bikōz* because.

2. AF. *au* = lat. *a* + *l*, before cons., appears as *ō*: *fōt* fault, *kōkər* coker (pieces of brass or tin used for protecting the fronts of clogs), *kōsə* causeway, *scōd* scald.

3. AF. *au* = lat. *a* + *l*, before cons., appears as *ē* in *sēf* safe, *sēv* save.

Note. These two words were monophthongised in ME. and then developed like *ēf* half. Cp. § 30. 7. See Luick, *Anglia* XVI. 474.

4. AF. *au* appears as *a*: *savidz* savage. The syllable being unaccented in AF. accounts for the development being different from that in 2. or 3. above.

### AF. *oi*, *ui*.

§ 60. 1. AF. *oi*, *ui* from all sources appear as *oi*: *noīz* noise, *tfoīs* choice, *voīs* voice; *boīl* boil, *dzoīn* join, *dzoīnt* joint, *poīnt* point, *soīl* soil, *spoīl* spoil, *poīzn* poison.

2. AF. *ui* appears as *ui*: *būīʃəl* bushel, *kūīʃən* cushion (also *kūīʃən*).

3. AF. *oi* appears as *oa*: *koa* to scrape together (AF. coiller).

4. AF. *oi*, *ui* appears as *ui*: *ruīn* ruin, *suit* suet.

## Chapter IV.

### Vowels in Unaccented Syllables.

#### 1. Weak Word Stress.

##### a) *ə*.

§ 61. *ə* has generally arisen from back vowels and *er*.

a) In initial syllables, followed by the principal accent: *əbēt* about, *əgēt* in action, at work, *əgrī* agree, *fərged* forget, *təmərn* tomorrow; but — *ridžéster* register, *spetékls* spectacles, *suərlī* surely, *kontrə'ri* contrary.

b) In syllables preceded by the principal accent: *bulək* bullock, *buzərt* butterfly, *džəndərz* jaundice, *galəp* gallop, *kesməs* and *krisməs* Christmas, *koləp* slice of bacon, *kə sə* causeway, *kubərd* and *kubərt* cupboard, *kustərt* custard, *lələk* lilac (also *lələk*), *muštərt* mustard, *oləz* always, *sakləs* silly, foolish, *stə rəp* and *stə rəp* stirrup, *siðərs* scissors, *ulərt* owl, *undərt* hundred, *wində* window.

*arə* arrow, *barə* barrow, *folə* follow, *jarə* yarrow, *jələ* yellow, *narə* narrow, *pilə* pillow, *sparə* sparrow, *swalə* swallow, *fadə* shadow, *fələ* shallow, *talə* tallow, *wilə* willow.

*bled-qlər* bladder, *but-qr* butter, *fəðər* father, *gondər* gander, *geðər* gather, *əðər* either, *omər* hammer, *futər* to slide down, *wetər* water.

*nəqr* nature, *pastər* pasture, *piktər* picture, *pləstər* plaster, *mezər* measure, *plezər* pleasure.

In compounds: *bakərt* backward, *forət*, *forəd* forward, *qkərt* awkward, *qəpəp* halfpennyworth, *penəp* pennyworth, *tqrt* towards, *sumət* somewhat (also *sumut*).

## b) i.

a) In initial syllables followed by the principal accent: *disət* deceit, *disəv* deceive.

b) In<sup>a</sup> syllables preceded by the principal accent: *ərvist* harvest, *blaykit* blanket, *bulit* bullet, *revit* rivet, *redif* radish.

*bārli* barley, *bali* belly, *bəli* bailiff, *bəri* to bury, berry, *bodi* body, *nəbri* nobody, *boni* bonny, *məzi* dizzy, *emti* empty, *erri* heavy, *ori* hurry, *moni* many, *qəpni* halfpenny, *peni* penny, *sili* silly, *slipi* slippery, *wəri* worry, *wagin* waggon.

*fārðin* farthing, *kumin* coming and in all words which in the literary language end in -ing.

## c) Loss of Vowel or Syllable.

a) Initial syllables followed by the principal accent: *bakə* tobacco, *bēt* without, *konəmāzər* economiser, *kās* because, *laiəns* alliance, *list* enlist, *livər* deliver, *lotments* allotments, *louəns* a tip for a drink, *prentis* apprentice, *sālm* asylum, *sāziz* assizes, *tās* entice.

b) In syllables preceded by the principal accent: *kʌmpni* company, *nəbri* nobody, *əpəʃ* halfpennyworth, *pənəʃ* pennyworth, *reglər* regular, *sʌmbri* somebody.

*l* and *n* are vocalic as in English in *andl* handle, *kandl* candle, *fasn* fasten.

## 2. Weak Sentence Stress.

§ 62. The following words have weak forms caused by the sentence accent. Others are given in the accidence.

The auxiliary verb have *ev*, *e*, *ə* is often omitted entirely: *a fon id* I have found it.

*a I*: *a fārnd* I shall not.

*abət* yes but.

*am I* am: *am nɒd gɔɪn* I am not going.

*bi* 1) be: *əl bi ðɪər* I will be there.

2) by: *bi nəʊ* by now.

*bɪn* been.

*bəd* but.

*-d* 1) had: *əd* I had.

2) would: *əd e tə dʌ* he would have to do.

*dəz, dəs* does, dost, *dəs tə?* dost thou?

*e, en, ev* have: *led ɪm e taim* let him have time. *en jə ʌni?*  
have you any?

*ez, es* has, hast: *es fon ɪt?* have you found it?

*ə* 1) a, an: *ə nəʃ lɒt* a nice lot. *ə ʌp-pə* an apple.

2) have: *əd ə gɒn wʌm* I should have gone home.

3) in, on, at: *ə ðəd rəd* in that way.

4) of: *ə paɪf ə wətər* a quantity of water.

*əd* would: *ɪd əd tek ə lɒt* it would take a lot.

*ən* 1) and: *ɪm ən mi* he and I.

2) one: *ɪd wər ə gʊd ən* it was a good one.

*əz* 1) as = 'as' and 'that' (cj.): *a nɒd əz a kʊd* I knew that I could.

2) as = 'who, whom': *ɪm əz ða sɪd* him, whom you saw.

3) us.

*fər* for.

*frə* from.

*i* in: *i tām* in time.

*ɪntə* into.

*ɪz, ɪs* his: *ɪs fəðər* his father. *ɪs* is used before voiceless consonants.

*jə* ye, you.

*jər* you are.

*kəd* could.

*kn* can.

*-l* will: *əl* I will.

*mi* me, my, may: *gɪv ɪd mi* give it me.

*mit, mət* might.

*mən, mn* must.

*-n* have: *wɪn sɪn ɪd* we have seen it.

*nər* nor.

*-s* 1) us (after voiceless cons.): *les bi ɔf* let us be off.

2) shall: *as nɒd* I shall not.

*fərnd* shall not.

*sə* so.

*-ʃ, ʃəd* should: *əʃ paɪk sə* I should think so.

*fə* she.

*t* the. (See chap. on pronunciation.)

*to* thou: *wil to?* will you?

*ði* thy, they, thee.

*-v* have: *wiv wun* we have won (see *n* above).

*wa* why. The unaccented form of *wā*, *wāe*.

*wær* 1) our: *its wær on* it is our own.

2) we are.

3) was, were.

*wi* 1) with.

2) we.

*wis* we shall.

*-z* 1) is: *iz* he is.

2) has, hast: *iz* he has. *ðaz* thou hast.

## Chapter V.

### The Consonants.

#### 1. Semivowels.

##### ME. *w*.

#### § 63. 1. Initially.

a) ME. *w* has remained before vowels: *wāp* wipe, *war* war, *wārk* work, *wēt* wait.

b) ME. *w* has remained in the combination *tw*, *sw*, *dw*, *qu* [*kw*], *hw*: *twelv* twelve, *dwārf* dwarf, *swim* swim, *kwēn* queen, *wilf* which. — Exceptions: *tū* two, *sō* so, *uō*, *ā* who.

c) ME. *w* has disappeared in the combination *wr*: *rāt* write, *rygg* wrong.

d) A *w* has appeared in certain words with ME. *ō*: *wōl* whole, *won* one, *wons* once, *wūts* oats (rare, the usual pronunciation being *uōts*), *wūm* home.

Note. This *w* has developed in the following way. The ME. open  $\bar{o}$  was diphthongised, owing to excessive lip rounding, at first to the falling diphthongs  $uo$ ,  $uə$ . These were then developed to the rising diphthong  $uə$ ,  $yu$  which then gave the initial *w*. *won* one and *wons* once are apparently borrowed from the lit. language at a later period or else we should have had *wōn* as in *wōl* whole. (See Luick, Untersuchungen, § 47 ff., 85 ff., 140 ff., 210 ff.) There is sometimes a variant pron. to *wum* home viz. *uəm*, which is, however, not common and is from other dialects. The *w* does not appear in *ōnli* only but Edwin Waugh writes it *one-ly*. What his pron. was I do not know. As a matter of fact the A. people use the word *būd* 'but' more often than *ōnli*.

## 2. Medially.

a) ME. *w* + final vowel have become *ə* after consonants: *medə* meadow, *widə* widow.

b) ME. *w* has disappeared at the beginning of unaccented syllables, chiefly in words compounded with *-ward*: *ansər* answer, *bakərts* backwards, *forəd* forward, *grʊnsl* groundsel, *oləz* always, *qkərt* awkward, *penəp* pennyworth, *sʊmɛt* something, *tqrt* towards.

## ME. *ʒ*, *y*, [*j*].

§ 64. 1. ME. *ʒ*, *y* appears unchanged: *jell* yell, *jār* year, *jon* yonder, *jʊŋg* young.

2. ME. *ʒ*, *y* appears as *g*: *giv* give, *gift* gift, *fərged* forget.

3. We have *j* in the dialect in a few words from AF. *ü*: *jūz* to use, *pjuər* pure, *mjuzik* music.

## 2. Liquids.

### ME. *l*.

§ 65. 1. ME. *l* has remained unchanged initially, medially and finally: *lam* lamb, *lōn* lane, *elp* help, *fleʃf* flesh, *kulər* colour, *kruil* cruel, *tel* tell.

2. ME. *l* has disappeared finally and before *f*, *v*, *m*, *s*, *t*, *d*, *k*: *ap-pə* apple, *fō* fall, *fū* fool, *kō* call, *smō* small, *bōd* bald, *ōf* half, *ēv* halve, *samən* salmon, *fōs* cunning, *kōut* colt, *fōd* fold, *ōd* old, *fōk* folk. (For other examples, see § 33. 3 and 41. 3.)

Note. There has apparently never been an *l* in the dialect forms *fōt* fault, *mēt* moult.

### ME. *r*.

§ 66. 1. ME. *r* has remained unchanged in all positions: *rāv* to tear, *rēn* rain, *rēnd* round, *bāri* to bury, *kwardt* quart, *mārikl* miracle, *fēðer* father, *for* for, *pār* pair.

2. ME. *r* + *s* has become *ss* > *s* in: *bust* burst (also *brast*), *kus* curse, *fust* first, *wus* worse, *wustid* worsted, *ōs* horse.

Note that we have *uas* hoarse, where the *r* has evidently never been inserted.

3. *r* has been added on in *provinðer* provender.

4. *r* is retained in certain cases where it has undergone metathesis in the lit. language: *brid* bird, *brun* burn, *krudž* curds, *skräf* scurf, *undərd* hundred.

### 3. Nasals.

#### ME. *m*.

§ 67. 1. ME. *m* has generally remained unchanged in all positions: *mēntin* mountain, *mān* moon, *gami* lame, *tumbl* tumble, *krum* crumb, *rām* room.

2. *mt* has become *nt*: *ant* ant.

Note. *m* is sometimes used by children to replace a *w* in the pronoun *we*: *mər* we are, *mī* *fārnd* we shall not.

**ME. n.**

§ 68. 1. ME. *n* has usually remained unchanged in all positions: *nati* neat, *nɪt* night, *nētər* nature, *ant* aunt, *kandl* candle, *nēn* noun, *opn* open, *sevn* seven. Note also *don* to put on, *lan* lend, *olin* holly.

2. ME. *n* has disappeared finally after *l*, *m*: *kil* kiln; *dam* damn, *im* hymn, *q̄təm* autumn.

3. ME. *n* has disappeared before *s* in unaccented syllables: *ɔ(t)sted* instead, *Robisn* Robinson, *Rolisn* Rawlinson.

4. ME. *n* has disappeared initially in: *ēprən* apron, *ɹmpaɪər* umpire.

5. An *n* has been inserted in an occasional pronunciation of the word *sosindzər* sausage. For further examples of this insertion of *n* in lit. Eng. see Jespersen, Eng. Studien 31, 239 ff.

**ME. ɣ.**

§ 69. ME. *ɣ* has remained unchanged: *fɪɣər* finger, *lʏɣər* longer, *brɪɣ* bring, *tʏɣz* tongs, *ɸɪɣk* think, *sʏɣk* sunk.

Note. *ɣ* has become *n* in unaccented syllables: *fārðɪn* arthing, *runɪn* running etc.

**4. Labials.****ME. p.**

§ 70. 1. ME. *p* has remained, as a rule, in all positions: *pad* path, *pē* pay, *pot* pot, *api* happy, *tʃaptər* chapter, *doləp* a lump of dirt, *kʉp* cup, *lamp* lamp.

Note. *p* has never developed to *b* in *kopweb* cobweb.

2. ME. *p* has been dropped between *m* and *t*, and assimilated to a following *b*: *emti* empty, *temt* tempt, *kʉbɔrt* cupboard, *razbri* raspberry.

3. *p* is sometimes pronounced as *b* in *babtāz* baptize, perhaps owing to confusion with *babi* baby.

Note. See § 126 on gemination.

### ME. *b*.

§ 71. 1. ME. *b* has generally remained in all positions: *baþ* bath, *batl* battle, *bridz* bridge, *abit* habit, *bogart* ghost, *tēbl* table, *gab* impudence, *web* web.

Note that *b* is retained in *gimblit* gimlet.

2. ME. medial *mb* is retained, but in final *mb* the *b* is dropped: *nūmbər* number, *trembl* tremble, *þimbl* thimble; *kōm* comb, *lam* lamb, *tlām* climb. *sūmdi* somebody has been influenced by the lit. lang. (*sūmbri* is more usual).

Note. See § 126 on gemination.

### ME. *f*.

§ 72. 1. ME. *f* has usually remained in all positions: *fēðər* father, *flār* flower, *fleif* flesh, *ofər* offer, *difend* defend, *delf* stone quarry, *tʃif* chief, *wāf* wife.

2. ME. *f* has been dropped in: *bēli* bailiff, *dʒoli* jolly, *aykitʃər* handkerchief, *ɔpni* halfpenny.

3. ME. *f* has become *v* in *vat* vat.

### ME. *v*.

§ 73. 1. ME. *v* has generally remained in all positions: *vēn* vain, *vois* voice, *devl* devil, *livər* liver, *rivər* river, *wāvz* wives, *kēv* cave, *dluv* glove, *siv* sieve.

2. ME. *v* has become *f* in: *fitf* vetch, *nefjū* nephew, *bilif* belief.

3. ME. *v* has been dropped in: *e* have, *gin* given, *ār* ever, *nār* never, *or* over, *puər* poor, and in the present and the imperative *gi* give. (But also *giv*, especially before a vowel.)

## 5. Dentals.

ME. *t*.

§ 74. 1. ME. *t* has generally remained in all positions: *tām* time, *tēm* tame, *tēbl* table, *piti* pity, *bāt* bite, *fert* fight, *gift* gift, *kumfōrt* comfort.

2. ME. *t* before *r*, or a syllable containing *r* appears as *ʈ*: *trāp* tripe, *trembl* tremble, *trē* tree, *bū(t)ʈər* butter, *ʈapʈər* chapter, *wēʈər* water.

Note. Most of the words with *ʈ* are also sometimes pronounced with *ʃ*, although the former pron. is the usual one. In the ME. *noseʃirles* we have also *nostrilʃ* and *nosʃrilʃ*. For a similar development of ME. *d* see § 75, 3.

3. ME. *t* has been dropped between *s*, *f* and *l*, *m*, *n*: *ʃrosl* thrush, *rosl* wrestle, *wisl* whistle, *krismās* Christmas, *fasn* fasten, *sofn* soften, — but *oftn* often (rarely used, and no doubt influenced by the spelling).

4. ME. *t* has been assimilated to a preceding *s* in the plurals *bīas* beasts, *krusiz* crusts (also *krus*, *krusts*), and in the Singular and Plural *dʒoiz* joist, *dʒoiziz* joists.

5. *t* has been added on in: *feznt* pheasant, *vizərt* visor and in few words after an *s*: *ərst* hearse, *twāst* twice, *wonst* once (also *twās*, *wons*); cp. Mod. Eng. *against*, *amidst*, *whilst* etc. and Cockney *acrost*.

6. ME. *t* appears as *d*.

a) At the end of many short words: *bud* but, *ged* get, *id* it, *led* let, *puđ* put, *ðad* that, *wod* what etc.

b) In the corresponding present parts: *gedin* getting, *ledin* letting, *puđin* putting.

c) In the romanian word *dāmūnd* diamond.

7. ME. *t* appears as *r* in *prētaʒ* potatoes and occasionally in verbal forms ending in *t* preceded

by a short vowel, when the next word begins with a vowel. The *t* probably became *d* (see examples in 6 above) and then through lack of stress it developed to *r* (cp. intervocalic *d* > *r* in § 75. 4). But the *r* is not so frequent in the A. dialect as in some of the neighbouring dialects, and the *d* forms are always the more frequent. See Ellis, EEP. vol. v. p. 420.

*gür up* get up, *lür im* let him, *pür id dēn* put it down.  
Also in *wor?* what?

8. ME. *t* before *ü* appears as *tf* in the French loanwords *fornitfər* furniture, *förtfən* fortune. But note *nēfər* nature, *pastər* pasture.

### ME. *d*.

§ 75. 1. ME. *d* has generally remained in all positions: *damidz* damage, *dē* day, *dubl* double, *medisn* medicine, *nīdl* needle, *sadle* saddle, *dlad* glad, *gud* good, *rād* ride, *sād* side.

2. ME. *d* between vowel and *-er* has become *ð*: *faðər* father, *gaðər* gather, *muðər* mother, *weðər* weather. But we have *pēdər* and *pēðər* powder, and *diðər*, *diðər* to shiver.

3. ME. initial *d* before *r*, and *d* after consonant + *-er* have generally become *ɖ*: *ɖragən* dragon, *ɖrāv* drive, *ɖrēn* drown, *ɖrop* drop, *bled-ɖər* bladder, *lad-ɖər* ladder, *tfildər* children, *undərd* hundred, *wundər* wonder (also *tfildər*, *undərd*, *wundər*).

Note 1. *mōrðər* murder has evidently never developed a *d* in the dialect.

Note 2. From the foregoing it would appear that all *d*'s before *r* in the dialect have a tendency to develop to *ð*. In 2 we have a number of words, which as in lit. Eng. really have developed *d* to *ð*, and in 3 a number, part of which have two pronunciations,

viz. *ȝ* and *ȝ*, and part of which have as yet only *ȝ*. The stages are thus perhaps *d* > *ȝ* > *ȝ*.

4. Intervocalic *d* in unaccented syllables has become *r* in: *anibri* anybody, *nōbri* nobody, *sumbri* somebody.

5. ME. *d* has become *t* in many preterites and past participles: *akst* asked, *lakt* looked, *taiert* tired, *ſeft* shaved, *witſert* wet-shod. For other examples see Verbs.

Note. Occasionally *fild* field is pronounced *filt*.

6. ME. *d* after *n*, has disappeared by assimilation, before a following consonant, and finally: *ansēm* handsome, *ansēr* answer, *bran* in bran-new, *granfeðer* grandfather, *grunsl* groundsel, *lanlord* landlord, — *bēn* bound, compelled, *fūn*, *fon* found, *grun* ground (vb.), *wun* wound (vb.).

7. *d* after *n*, has been added on, like in lit. English, in: *dȝōndȝerȝ* jaundice, *sēnd* sound.

Note. *d* has never been inserted in *bēn*, bound, about, going: *wor(t) bēn (t)du* what are you going to do; and in *lan* lend, *fūnēr* thunder.

See § 126 on gemination.

### ME. *th*, *þ*, [*þ*].

§ 76. 1. ME. *þ* has generally remained unchanged: *þiſ* thief, *þiſk* think, *þōrn* thorn, *baþ* bath, *mēþ* mouth, *tuþ* tooth.

2. ME. *þ* in pronoun stems has become *ð*: *ðu* thou, *thy*, *ði* thee, *ðe* they, *ðis* this, *ðad* that, *ðuȝ* those.

Note 1. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> pers. Sing. of the pers. pron. used interrogatively and unemphatically we have *t*: *es-tə?* hast thou? *wil tə?* wilt thou?; but *wil ðā?* wilt thou?

Note 2. Here may be mentioned the (*t*) corresponding to the definite article in modern English. It is called by Wright (*Windhill Dialect*) »suspended *t*«. (See pron. Chap. I.) Before consonants

we have (*t*): *dēn* (*t*) *lōn* down the lane, *i(t)* *tēn* in the town. Before vowels the *the* is prefixed to the following word and loses its *e*. It preserves the original voiceless sound: *pōf* the half, *pōūd* *t/ap* the old man, *pōnli* won the only one.

This (*t*) also appears instead of other unstressed words: *idl e* (*t*) *du* it will have to do, *är(t)* *gūin?* art thou going?

3. ME. *p* has become *d*: *pad* path.

4. ME. *p* has disappeared before *w* in: *wak* to beat severely, *witl* to cut away.

ME. *th*, *p*, [*ð*].

§ 77. 1. ME. *p* [*ð*] has remained medially and finally: *brūðer* brother, *fārðin* farthing, *nōðer* neither, *bēð* bathe, *brīð* breathe, *sāð* scythe, *smāð* smooth, but *buəp* both.

2. ME. *p* [*ð*] + *es* has become *ps*: *baþs* baths, *smiþs* smiths, *mūnþs* months, *tlōþs* cloths.

3. ME. *p* [*ð*] has become *d*: *fīdl* fiddle.

4. ME. *p* [*ð*] has been dropped in *thwəz* clothes.

## 6. Sibilants.

ME. *s*.

§ 78. 1. ME. *s* has generally remained initially, medially before voiceless consonants, and finally: *sand* sand, *sārkl* circle, *sārmən* sermon, *sōt* salt, *spek* speak, *stōn* stone, *strō* straw, *fasn* fasten, *kēnsil* council, *mūsl* muscle, *rosl* wrestle, *lesn* lesson, *mēsən* mason, *fēs* face, *gīs* geese, *kis* kiss, *mēs* mouse, *voīs* voice.

2. ME. medial *s* before voiced consonants and when in OE. and AF. it was between vowels appears as *z*: *bīzam* besom, *bīznis* business, *feznt* pheasant, *frozē* frozen, *prīzn* prison, *vīzit* visit, *ūzbūnd* husband.

3. ME. *s* when it is final, after voiced cons. and vowels or has become final in consequence

of the end *-e* not being pronounced appears as *z*, *ʒ*: *bedʒ* beds, *fildʒ* fields, *penʒ* pens, *dēʒ* days, *dʒ* does, *ēʒiz* houses, *prēʒ* praise, *lōʒ* lose, *tʃiʒ* cheese, *tlwəʒ* clothes.

4. ME. *s* + *e*, *i* before vowel appears as *f*: *fuər* sure, *fugər* sugar, *miʃən* mission, *nēʃən* nation, *speʃəl* special, *menʃən* mention, and sometimes in *kweʃən* question (usually *kwestʃən*).

5. ME. *s* + *e*, *i* before vowel appears as *ʒ*: *mezər* measure (also *mezər*), *pleʒər* pleasure.

6. ME. *s* has been dropped, as in lit. English, where it has been mistaken for a plural ending: *peɪ* pea, *ridl* riddle, *tʃəri* cherry.

### ME. *sch*, *sh* [ʃ].

§ 79. 1. ME. *sch*, *sh* [ʃ] appear in all positions as *f*: *ʃadə* shadow, *ʃip* ship, *ʃut* shut, *bʊʃl* bushel, *fleʃ* flesh, *wəʃ* (wash), *wiʃ* wish.

2. ME. *sch* has become *s*: *es-midin* ash-pit.

### ME. *ch* [tʃ].

§ 80. 1. ME. *ch* [tʃ] appears in all positions as *tʃ*: *tʃap* chap, *tʃən* chain, *tʃik* cheek, *tʃk* chalk, *tʃortʃ* church, *bʊtʃər* butcher, *bitʃ* bitch, *bleitʃ* bleach, *dātʃ* and *ditʃ* ditch, *latʃ* latch, *ritʃ* rich, *watʃ* watch, *sitʃ* seek.

2. ME. *lch* [ltʃ], *nch* [ntʃ] have remained as *ltʃ*, *ntʃ*: *belʃ* belch, *bentʃ* bench, *brantʃ* branch, *intʃ* inch. But the pron. with *lf*, *nf* is just as frequent, and has of course come from the lit language.

3. ME. *ch* appears sometimes as *dʒ*, sometimes as *tʃ*. We have *dʒ* in: *kārtridʒ* cartridge, *grʌdʒ* grudge and *tʃ* in: *kabitʃ* cabbage, *ostritʃ* ostrich.

ME. *g, j, dge* [dʒ].

§ 81. 1. ME. *g, j, dge* [dʒ] appears in all positions as *dʒ*: *dʒenərəl* general, *dʒəl* jail, *dʒoɪn* join, *dʒʌdʒ* judge, *ɪndʒən* engine, *edʒ* hedge, *brɪdʒ* bridge, *wedʒ* wedge.

2. ME. *nge* appears as *ndʒ* and *nʒ*. The only rule that can be laid down is that at the end of words the pron. *nʒ* is more frequent, while medially *ndʒ* prevails. But the rule is not a hard and fast one: *dēndʒər*, *dēnʒər* danger, *strēndʒ*, *strēnʒ* strange, *ɪndʒ*, *ɪnʒ* hinge, *krɪnʒ* cringe, *sɪnʒ* singe.

## 7. Palatals.

ME. *ʒ, gh* [ʒʰ].

§ 82. ME. *ʒ, gh* [ʒʰ] has disappeared, the preceding vowel being lengthened: *brɪt* bright, *lɪt* light, *nɪt* night, *rɪt* right, *weɪt* weight.

Note. For ME. *ʒ, y* [j] see § 64, under the semivowels.

## 8. Gutturals.

ME. *c, k*.

§ 83. 1. ME. *c, k* appears in all positions in the dialect as *k*: *kɒn* can, *kəʊd* cold, *kriːp* creep, *kwalɪtɪ* quality, *kwaˌdrɪl* quadrille, *əˈpkər* anchor, *lɪˈkər* liquor, *ʊŋkl* uncle, *bək* bake, *bruːk* brook, *mək* and *mē* make, *tek* and *te* take, *wɒk* walk.

2. ME. *k* has disappeared, as in lit. Eng., before *n*: *nāf* knife, *neɪd* knead, *nɪ* knee, *nō* know.

3. ME. *k* has disappeared before *l*: *mʌsl* muscle.

4. ME. *k* has become *t* before *l*: *tɪlɪm*, *tlem* to famish, *tɪˈləd* cloud, *tɪˈlən* clean, *tɪˈlə* claw, *tɪlɒmp* to walk

heavily, *tlōp* cloth; *kotl* cockle, *sitl* sickle, *twintl* twinkle, *pillz* pickles.

Note. Probably out of confusion with this last group we have an occasional pronunciation of bottle and little as *bokl*, *likl*.

5. *k* has been dropped before *-ed* in *krūt* crooked; it is also sometimes dropped in *mē* to make, *te* to take.

Note. The *k* is retained in *aks*, *akst* ask, asked in consequence of the metathesis.

6. ME. *sk* = OE. *sc* before back vowels, Scand. *sk*, appears as *sk*: *skab* scab, *skil* skill, *skīn* skin, *skrāf* scurf, *skū* school, *skolār* scholar. Also finally in *ask* (ME. *harsk*) dry, rough = NE. *harsh*.

7. *k* has become *g* in *bleg-bri* blackberry and sometimes in *blegbärn* Blackburn.

8. Note that differently from the lit. language we have *sūtʃ* seek and *wārtʃ* work in *tup-wārtʃ* tooth-ache. See § 80. where ME. *tš* is treated.

### ME. *g*.

§ 84. 1. ME. *g* has generally remained unchanged in all positions: *gam* fun, *goūd* gold, *gras* grass, *fiŋgər* finger, *wagin* waggon, *fog* fog, *leg* leg, *siŋg* sing.

Note. For the glide sound before and after *g*, see Chap. I.

2. ME. *g* has become *d* before *l*: *dlađ* glad, *dlaſ* glass, *dlopnt* terrified (Scand.), *dlūmpi* sulky, morose.

3. ME. *g* has disappeared before *n*: *nō* gnaw.

### ME. *h*.

§ 85. 1. ME. *h* has generally disappeared: *apn* happen, *ōl* hole, *ot* hot, *nūt* nut, *wen* when, *wēr* where.

Note. The *h* is sometimes kept when the word is strongly emphasised, just as it is sometimes supplied where in OE. and lit. Eng. it does not exist.

2. ME. *h* in the group *gh* has disappeared medially and finally: *eit* eight, *fert* fight, *lit* light, *nit* night, *don̄tər* daughter, *olə* hollow, *ənū* enough.

Note. For other examples, see the ME. diphthongs.

3. ME *h* in the group *gh* is represented in a few words by *f*: *ḡraft* draught, *kof* cough, *laf* laugh, *ruf* rough, *tuf* tough, and occasionally in *ənuf* enough, and *ḡruf* through.

4. In certain words *h* has apparently been replaced by *j*: *jārb* herb, *jed* head, *juər* hair; in others it seems to have been replaced by *w*: *wum* home etc. In these cases the *h* was first dropped; then the initial vowel was diphthongised and the accent shifted. See § 37. 1 b. 51. 2. 63. 1 d.

## 9. Gemination.

§ 85a. Gemination of consonants occurs to a great extent in the dialect. The consonants most geminated are *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *m*, *k*, *g*.

The most frequent sources of gemination are the pres.-part. termination *-in* and the terminations *-in*, *-ər*, and *-ə* (*əl*). Gemination only occurs after a short syllable.

*flit-tin* removing, *rob-bin* robbing, *skrat-tin* scratching, *swap-pin* changing, *swim-min* swimming, but *rātin* writing, *untin* hunting.

*bled-ḡər* bladder, *bob-bər* a kind of large marble, *bū(t)-tər* butter, *be(t)-tər* better, *drum-mər* drummer, *nok-kər* knocker, *rub-bər* one who rubs, *sok-kər* a hard blow.

*ap-pə* apple, *kop-pə* Coppull (a neighbouring village), *top-pin* the top (hair) of the head.

But we have *bigər* bigger, *rɪbər* Indiarubber (this latter though is no doubt owing to the influence of the literary language), *itin* hitting.

### 10. Metathesis.

§ 85b. Metathesis has not taken place in *brid* bird, *brun* to burn, *kruɔ* curd, *skɹaf* scurf.

---

## Accidence.

---

### Chapter VI.

#### Nouns.

---

##### 1. Formation of the plural.

§ 86. a) Plurals in *-iz*, *-z* (*z*), *-s*.

1. Nouns ending in *s*, *f*, *z*, *g* add *iz* (*iz*) to form the plural: *fēs* face *fēsiz*, *las* lass *lasiz* (but *ēs* house *ēziz*), *watf* watch *watfiz*, *nōz* nose *nōsiz* (also *nōs* pl. *nōsiz*), *edg* edge *edgiz*.

2. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced cons. other than *z*, *g* add *z* (*z*): *dē* day *dez*, *dluv* glove *dluvz*, *dog* dog *dogz*, *lad* lad *ladz* (but *mēþ* mouth, pl. *mēðz*).

3. Nouns ending in a voiceless cons. other than *s*, *f*, add *s*: *baþ* bath *baþs*, *būk* book *būks*, *kap* cap *kaps*, *rat* rat *rats*, *rūf* roof *rūfs*.

4. Nouns ending in *f* preceded by a vowel which was long in OE. (except *u*), and nouns originally ending in *lf* change the *f* into *v* and add *z* in the plural: *lāf* life *lāvz*, *lōf* loaf *lōvz*, *nāf* knife *nāvz*, *þīf* thief *þīvz*, *wāf* wife *wāvz*, *ōf* and *ēf* half *ōvz* and *ēvz*, *kōf* calf *kōvz* (but *ūfs* hoofs, *rūfs* roofs, *stafs* staffs, *tlifs* cliffs).

b) Plurals in *n*:

*ī* eye *in*, *ſū* shoe *ſūn*.

c) Plural in -r:

*tšālt* child has plural *tšāldār*.

d) Plurals with Umlaut: *fāt* foot *fīt*, *gūs* goose *gīs*, *lēš* louse *lās*, *mon* man *men*, *mēs* mouse *mās*, *tāp* tooth *tāp*, *wymən* woman *wimin*.

e) Sing. and plur. alike: *bēs* beast, beasts, *es* ash, ashes, *fīf* fish, fishes, *fīp* sheep.

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure and number when preceded by a cardinal number have plural and singular alike: *fāv munp* five months, *prī wik* three weeks, *ten māl* ten miles, *fōr tūn* four tons, *siks pēnd*, *ēns* six pounds, ounces, *fōr skōr* four score.

f) Nouns only used in the plural: *aksinz* banns of marriage, *botəmz* sediment, *lits* lights or lungs of animals, *mēzlz* measles, *siðərz* scissors, *trēzərz* trousers, *tuygz* tongs.

We have a double plural in *galəsiz* braces.

## 2. Formation of the Genitive.

§ 87. a) The Gen. is formed as in modern English: *mi fēðərz tlogz* my father's clogs.

b) When the Gen. is not followed by another noun the gen. sing. and plural have the same form as the nom. plural.

Exceptions are the irregular plurals: *wāfs* wife's, *monz* man's, *wiminz* women's etc.

## Chapter VII.

## Adjectives.

§ 88. The comparative is formed by adding *-ar* and the superlative by adding *-ist* to the positive. This method is adopted in words of two and even more syllables. In certain cases comparison is made by means of *muər* and *muəst* or *muist*, and sometimes this method and the terminal method are used together. There does not seem to be any fixed rule for the employment of *muər* and *muəst*.

*lugg* long, *luggar* longer, *luggist* longest.

*strugg* strong, *muər struggar*, *muist struggist*.

*bjätiful* beautiful, *bjätifular*, *bjätifulist*.

*färp* sharp, *färpər*, *färpist*.

*dip* deep, *dipər*, *dipist*.

*tlevər* clever, *tlevərər*, *tlevəríst*.

§ 89. The following adjectives are compared irregularly:

|                    |   |                       |                         |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>bad</i> bad     | } | <i>wus, wor</i>       | <i>wüst</i>             |
| <i>il</i> ill      |   |                       |                         |
| <i>fär</i> far     |   | <i>färðər, fõrðər</i> | <i>färðist, fõrðist</i> |
| <i>lēt</i> late    |   | <i>lētər</i>          | <i>lētist, last</i>     |
| <i>litt</i> little |   | <i>les</i>            | <i>læst</i>             |
| <i>moni</i> many   |   | <i>muər</i>           | <i>muəst, muist</i>     |
| <i>nēr</i> near    |   | <i>nērər, nar</i>     | <i>nēríst, nekst.</i>   |

Note. Instead of using *very* = *veri* we sometimes repeat the adj. in this way:

*ez dārk ez dārk kn bī* = as dark as possible, very dark.

*ez färp ez färp kn bī* = very sharp.

## Chapter VIII.

## Articles.

§ 90. a) The indefinite article both before vowels and consonants is *a*.

*a ap-pə* an apple, *a q̄s* a horse, *a tēbl* a table.

b) The definite article is *(t)*, *(t)ḡ*, or *ḡ* (see § 76).

1. Before consonants we have *(t)*: *(t)mon* the man, *ō (t)r̄uk* all the lot, *(t)tēbl* the table, *(t)wāf* the wife.

2. Before a vowel generally *(t)ḡ*: *tə (t)ḡq̄s* to the horse, *wi (t)ḡārdist l̄uk* with the hardest luck. But at the beginning of a sentence we have *ḡ* alone: *ḡq̄s* the house.

3. After *uə* who, *wod* what, in expressions denoting anger, surprise etc. *ḡə* is used before consonants, *ḡi* before vowels: *wod ḡə devl ār(t) duin?* what the devil are you doing? *wod ḡi el?* what the hell?

We have the old form of one in *(t)tōn* the one of two. The unaccented form is *ən*: *id wər ə gud ən* it was a good one.

## Chapter IX.

## Pronouns.

## 1. Personal.

## § 91.

## First Person.

|      | Singular.      | Plural.         |
|------|----------------|-----------------|
| Nom. | <i>ā (a)</i>   | <i>wē (wi)</i>  |
| Obj. | <i>mī (mi)</i> | <i>uz (əz).</i> |

## Second Person.

|      |                    |                 |
|------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Nom. | <i>ḡā (ḡa, tə)</i> | <i>ḡō (ḡə)</i>  |
| Obj. | <i>ḡi (ḡi)</i>     | <i>ḡō (ḡə).</i> |

## Third Person.

|         |          | Singular. |         |           |
|---------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
|         | Masc.    |           | Neut.   | Fem.      |
| Nom.    | ɪ        |           | id (it) | ā (u, fā) |
| Obj.    | im       |           | id      | ār (ər).  |
| Plural. |          |           |         |           |
| Nom.    | ðe (ði)  |           |         |           |
| Obj.    | um (əm). |           |         |           |

The weak forms are in parenthesis.

Examples: *av nō tām* I have no time; *bud ā ev* but I have; *gi mi ə tūtri* give me a few; *giv id mī nod im* give it to me, not to him.

*us wil? wā wē wil* who will? why we will; *wis nod* we shall not. The strong form *wē* has probably been formed from analogy of *ðe*.

*ī akst uz* he asked us; *ī tak id of əz* he took it from us. The *z* in *uz* is never voiceless as in lit. English.

*wil ðā?* wilt thou?; *ðā mōrnd* thou must not. *tə* is only used after the auxiliary verb. *es tə fon id?* hast thou found it?; *its ði əz a want* it is you whom I want.

The obj. forms are used in all persons after the verb to be: *its mī* it is I, *its ði* it is thou, *its im* it is he etc. In such phrases as *im ən mī went las nit* he and I went last night, they are also used when separated from the verb. (See Sweet NEG. § 1085.)

*jō fəd guə* you ought to go; *jə mon guə* you must go.

The pronoun of the second pers. sing. *ðā*, *ði* etc. is still generally used. But strangers, grown up people and masters are addressed as *jō*.

In the third person we have only one form in the Masc. In the Neut. «it» appears to be only used in combination with «is»: *its mām* it is mine. In the Fem. the

OE. *hēo* has developed regularly to *ū* (*u*). *hēo* > *heō* > *hō* > *ū*. The form *ƿə* is not often used and is always unaccented.

Examples of the third person are: *ī ed tə guə* he had to go; *ez ī sin ði* has he seen you; *wil tə sel id im* wilt thou sell it to him; *id wər stārft tə(t) d̥əp* it was starved to death; *ūz nod wil* she is not well; *u ed tə* she had to; *id w̥r̥nd fər im, id wər fər ər* it wasn't for him, it was for her; *ði en nōn* they have none; *wēs nod b̥ud ðē wil* we shall not but they will; *a toud əm (t) k̥um* I told them to come. Cp. § 76. Note 2.

The obj. case is often used reflexively: *ī w̥ɹft im* he washed himself; *a sit mi d̥ɛn* I sat down; *es tə d̥res(t) ði* have you dressed yourself.

The obj. case is also used as subject when the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the verb by a subordinate sentence: *im əz ū akst nōd nōut əb̥ɛt id* he whom I asked knew nothing of it. (See above and Sweet NEG. § 1085.)

## 2. Possessive.

### § 92. a) Conjoint:

|                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>mā</i> ( <i>mi</i> ) my  | <i>ā̃r</i> ( <i>wər</i> ) our     |
| <i>ðā</i> ( <i>ði</i> ) thy | <i>j̥ər</i> ( <i>jər</i> ) your   |
| <i>iz</i> , <i>iz</i> his   | <i>ð̥ər</i> ( <i>ðər</i> ) their. |
| <i>id</i> its               |                                   |
| <i>ər</i> ( <i>ər</i> ) her |                                   |

The weak forms are in parenthesis. *wər* has been formed from *wi* after the analogy of *jər*. It is not so often used as the other weak forms.

Examples: *its mā t̥ɔrn* it is my turn; *te ði tām* take thy time (go slowly); *ī sed id wər ðər ɔn f̥ɔt* he said it was

their own fault; *iz fēðar* his father; *id jed wärtfiȝ* its head aches; *estā sin id fēðar* have you seen its father.

b) Absolute:

|                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| <i>mān</i> mine   | <i>ārȝ</i> ours     |
| <i>ðān</i> thine  | <i>jōrȝ</i> yours   |
| <i>iz, iz</i> his | <i>ðārȝ</i> theirs. |
| <i>idȝ</i> its    |                     |
| <i>ȝrȝ</i> hers   |                     |

*iz ðad ārȝ* is that ours? *noā, its jōrȝ* No it is yours.

### 3. Reflexive.

§ 93.

| 1st. Pers.                                                                                                      |                                     |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Sing.                                                                                                           | Plural.                             |                |
| <i>misel</i>                                                                                                    | <i>ārsel(z)</i> ( <i>wārselz</i> ). |                |
| 2nd. Pers.                                                                                                      |                                     |                |
| <i>ðisel</i>                                                                                                    | <i>jārsel(z)</i> .                  |                |
| 3rd. Pers.                                                                                                      |                                     |                |
| Masc.                                                                                                           | Neut.                               | Fem.           |
| <i>izsel</i>                                                                                                    | <i>idsel</i>                        | <i>ārsel</i> . |
| <div style="text-align: center;"> <span style="font-size: 2em;">}</span> <br/>           Plural.         </div> |                                     |                |
| <i>ðārsel(z)</i> .                                                                                              |                                     |                |

The accent is always on the second syllable. The plural forms are used both with and without the ending *ȝ*.

*wārsel(ȝ)* has been formed from the weak possessive and is not often used.

For remarks on the relative use of these and other forms in other dialects see Wright, Windhill Dialect § 353.

### 4. Demonstrative.

|       |                         |                       |                 |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| § 94. | Sing. <i>ðis</i> this   | <i>ðad</i> that       | <i>jon</i> yon  |
|       | Plur. <i>ðizȝ</i> these | <i>ðem, ðuȝ</i> those | <i>jon</i> yon. |

*ðis*, *ðiz* are often followed by *īar*; *ðad*, *ðem*, *ðūz* by *ðīar* there. *ðiz īar laðz iz bin steilin ap-pəz* these lads have been stealing apples; *ðem ðīarz nod wuþ evin* those are not worth having.

*ðūz*, *ðem* are each equally often used.

## 5. Interrogative.

|                                          |                          |                              |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| § 95.                                    | Masc. and Fem.           | Neut.                        |
| Nom. Obj.                                | <i>uə</i> , <i>ū</i> who | <i>wod</i> , <i>wor</i> what |
| Gen.                                     | <i>uəz</i> whose         | <i>witf</i> which.           |
| <i>ū</i> and <i>wor</i> are rarely used. |                          |                              |

## 6. Relative.

|       |                                    |                          |
|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| § 96. | Masc. and Fem.                     | Neut.                    |
|       | <i>əz</i> , <i>uə</i> , <i>wod</i> | <i>əz</i> , <i>wod</i> . |

When the antecedent is not expressed *uə*, *wod* are used: *a nō wod ða mīnz* I know what you mean.

*ī toūd mi uə īd gin id tu* he told me whom he had given it to.

When the antecedent is expressed *əz* (and sometimes *wod*) are used for all genders:

*ə mon əz ā sīd* a man whom I saw.

*im əz toūd mi* he who told me.

*ðem trīz əz wər kūt dēn* those trees which were cut down.

*id wər im wod akst mi* it was he who asked me.

*ðem ēziþ wod wər brunt dēn* those houses which were burnt down.

*əz* is the conjunction which has come to be used as a relative pronoun. Cp. «that gentleness as I was wont to have» Julius Caesar I 2. 32. See Franz, Shakesp. Gramm. § 207.

## 7. Indefinite.

§ 97. *sum* some, *sumbri* somebody, *sumæt* something, *oūt* anything, *noūt* nothing.

*anū*, *anuf* enough. *ði wær anū on æm* = there were enough of them.

*tōtri*, *tātri* a few, *evri* every, *ō* all, *els* else, *sutf*, *sitf* such, *æðar*, *ēðar* either, *nōðar*, *nēðar* neither, *uðar* other.

*ani* any, *anibri* anybody, *moni* many.

*(t)ōn* one of two or more.

*nō* no, *nōbri* nobody, *nōn* none. *nōn* is often used instead of *nod* not: *am nōn bēn (t)ðs ðad* I am not going to do that.

## Chapter X.

## Numerals.

| § 97a. | Cardinal.                  | Ordinal.      |
|--------|----------------------------|---------------|
|        | <i>won</i> one             | <i>furst</i>  |
|        | <i>tū</i> two              | <i>sekond</i> |
|        | <i>þrī</i> three           | <i>þārd</i>   |
|        | <i>fōr</i> four            | <i>fōrþ</i>   |
|        | <i>fāw</i> five            | <i>fifþ</i>   |
|        | <i>siks</i> six            | etc.          |
|        | <i>sevn</i> seven          |               |
|        | <i>eit</i> eight           |               |
|        | <i>nān</i> nine            |               |
|        | <i>ten</i> ten             |               |
|        | <i>ilevn</i> eleven        |               |
|        | <i>twelw</i> twelve        |               |
|        | <i>þār(t)-tīn</i> thirteen |               |
|        | <i>twenti</i> twenty       |               |
|        | <i>for(t)-tī</i> forty     |               |
|        | <i>undærd</i> hundred      |               |
|        | <i>þēznd</i> thousand.     |               |

Fractional numbers are:

*ēf*, *ġf* half, *pārd* third, *kwārter* quarter.

Multiplicatives are:

*wons* once, *dubl* double, *twās* twice, *pri tāmz* three times.

In composition we have:

*tōtri*, *tōpri*, *tūtri*, *tūpri* two or three, few.

*gi mi a tōtri* give me a few.

## Chapter XI.

### Verbs.

#### A. Strong Verbs.

§ 98. The preterite of strong verbs is formed by means of gradation (Ablaut). Many verbs which were strong in OE. have now become weak and a great many have double forms, strong and weak. The same form often serves both for pret. and past partic.

The verbs are here divided into classes as given in Sievers «Ags. Gramm.» § 382—392. Owing to the multitude and variety of developments it was impossible to divide them into classes where each verb should have the same characteristics as the others in the same class. Hence in some divisions the OE. vowels are represented by various developments, but the arrangement seemed to be the best for the purpose of looking up any particular verb.

#### Class I.

| § 99. | Inf.         | Pret. Sg. | Pret. Pl. | P. P.      |
|-------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
|       | OE. <i>ī</i> | <i>ā</i>  | <i>i</i>  | <i>i</i>   |
|       | ME. <i>ī</i> | <i>ġ</i>  | <i>i</i>  | <i>i</i> . |

|                                  |                     |                    |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <i>ad</i> (also <i>id</i> ) hide | <i>id</i>           | <i>id</i>          |
| <i>bāt</i> bite                  | <i>bōt</i>          | <i>bōt, bitn</i>   |
| <i>dāv</i> dive                  | <i>dōv, dāvd</i>    | <i>dōv, dāvd</i>   |
| <i>ḡrāv</i> drive                | <i>ḡrōv</i>         | <i>ḡrōv, ḡrivn</i> |
| <i>rād</i> ride                  | <i>rōd</i>          | <i>rōd, ridn</i>   |
| <i>rāt</i> write                 | <i>rōt</i>          | <i>rōt, ritn</i>   |
| <i>rāv</i> rive                  | <i>rōv</i>          | <i>rōv</i>         |
| <i>rāz</i> rise                  | <i>rōz</i>          | <i>rōz</i>         |
| <i>strād</i> stride              | <i>strōd</i>        | <i>strōd</i>       |
| <i>strāek</i> strike             | <i>strōk, struk</i> | <i>struk</i>       |
| <i>fāet, fit</i> cacare          | <i>fit</i>          | <i>fitn</i>        |
| <i>ḡrāv</i> thrive               | <i>ḡrōv</i>         | <i>ḡrivn.</i>      |

*ād* (OE. *hȳdan*) and *dāv* (OE. *dȳfan*) were weak in OE. *rāv* (Scand. *rīfa*) and *ḡrāv* (Scand. *ḡrīfa*) are of Scand. origin.

### Class II.

| § 100.             | Inf.          | Pret. Sg.          | Pret. Pl. | P. P.                     |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
|                    | OE. <i>eo</i> | <i>ea</i>          | <i>u</i>  | <i>o</i>                  |
|                    | ME. <i>ē</i>  | <i>ē</i>           | <i>ō</i>  | <i>ō.</i>                 |
| <i>flāe</i> fly    |               | <i>flū</i>         |           | <i>floān</i>              |
| <i>frīz</i> freeze |               | <i>frōz</i>        |           | <i>frozn, frōz</i>        |
| <i>krīp</i> creep  |               | <i>krōp, krept</i> |           | <i>kropn, krōp, krept</i> |
| <i>fat</i> shoot   |               | <i>foṭ</i>         |           | <i>fot</i>                |
| <i>tʃūz</i> choose |               | <i>tʃūzd</i>       |           | <i>tʃozn.</i>             |

The vowel of the pret. has not been at all regularly developed but has probably been influenced by the verbs with similar pret. in class V.

### Class III.

§ 101. There were four divisions in OE.

1. Verbs having a nasal + cons.
2. Verbs having *l* + cons.

3. Verbs having *r, h* + cons.

4. Verbs having a mute or spirant + cons.

All verbs in 2. 3. 4. have now become weak except  
*feit* fight and *brast* burst.

| § 102. | Inf.                    | Pret. Sg.           | Pret. Pl.           | P. P.                |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1.     | OE. <i>i</i>            | <i>a, o</i>         | <i>u</i>            | <i>u</i>             |
|        | ME. <i>i</i>            | <i>ǣ, ǫ</i>         | <i>u, o</i>         | <i>u, o, ou.</i>     |
| a)     | <i>bigin</i> begin      | <i>bigun</i>        | <i>bigun</i>        |                      |
|        | <i>bānd</i> bind        | <i>bun</i>          | <i>bun</i>          |                      |
|        | <i>bring</i> bring      | <i>brugg, broūt</i> | <i>brugg, broūt</i> |                      |
|        | <i>fānd</i> find        | <i>fūn, fon</i>     | <i>fūn, fon</i>     |                      |
|        | <i>grānd</i> grind      | <i>grun</i>         | <i>grun</i>         |                      |
|        | <i>rūn</i> run          | <i>rūn</i>          | <i>rūn</i>          |                      |
|        | <i>spin</i> spin        | <i>spun</i>         | <i>spun</i>         |                      |
|        | <i>swim</i> swim        | <i>swum</i>         | <i>swum</i>         |                      |
|        | <i>wīn</i> win          | <i>wun</i>          | <i>wun</i>          |                      |
| b)     | <i>drīpk</i> drink      | <i>drugg</i>        | <i>drugg</i>        |                      |
|        | <i>rīgg</i> ring, wring | <i>rugg</i>         | <i>rugg</i>         |                      |
|        | <i>sīgg</i> sing        | <i>sugg</i>         | <i>sugg</i>         |                      |
|        | <i>sīpk</i> sink        | <i>sugg</i>         | <i>sugg</i>         |                      |
|        | <i>slīpk</i> slink      | <i>slugg</i>        | <i>slugg</i>        |                      |
|        | <i>sprīgg</i> spring    | <i>sprugg</i>       | <i>sprugg</i>       |                      |
|        | <i>stīgg</i> sting      | <i>stugg</i>        | <i>stugg</i>        |                      |
|        | <i>stīpk</i> stink      | <i>stugg</i>        | <i>stugg</i>        |                      |
|        | <i>swīgg</i> swing      | <i>swugg</i>        | <i>swugg</i>        |                      |
|        | <i>tlīgg</i> cling      | <i>tlugg</i>        | <i>tlugg</i>        |                      |
|        | <i>frīpk</i> shrink     | <i>frugg</i>        | <i>frugg</i>        |                      |
| 2.     | Inf.                    | Pret.               | Pret. Pl.           | P. P.                |
|        | OE. <i>eo</i>           | <i>ea</i>           | <i>u</i>            | <i>o</i>             |
|        | ME. <i>i, ē</i>         | <i>au</i>           | <i>ou</i>           | <i>ou.</i>           |
|        | <i>feit</i> fight       | <i>foūt</i>         |                     | <i>foūt fou(t)n.</i> |

| 3. | Inf.         | Pret.        | Pret. Pl.      | P. P.                  |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
|    | OE. <i>e</i> | <i>æ</i>     | <i>u</i>       | <i>o</i>               |
|    | ME. <i>e</i> | <i>a</i>     | <i>o</i>       | <i>o.</i>              |
|    | <i>brast</i> | <i>burst</i> | <i>brastid</i> | <i>brosn, brastid.</i> |

The present *brast* has apparently been influenced by the pret. See Sweet NEG. § 1354.

## Class IV.

| § 103. | Inf.            | Pret. Sg.    | Pret. Pl. | P. P.              |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1.     | OE. <i>e</i>    | <i>æ</i>     | <i>ǣ</i>  | <i>o</i>           |
|        | ME. <i>ē, ê</i> | <i>a</i>     | <i>ē</i>  | <i>ō.</i>          |
|        | <i>breik</i>    | <i>break</i> |           | <i>brokn</i>       |
|        | <i>steil</i>    | <i>steal</i> |           | <i>stōl, stoan</i> |
|        | <i>tōr</i>      | <i>tear</i>  |           | <i>tōr, tōrn</i>   |
|        | <i>wōr</i>      | <i>wear</i>  |           | <i>wōr, wōrn.</i>  |

*wōr* (OE. *werian*) was originally weak.

## 2. Before nasal

|                           |             |                 |                  |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| OE. <i>i</i> ( <i>u</i> ) | <i>ō, a</i> | <i>ō</i>        | <i>u</i>         |
| ME. <i>i</i> ( <i>u</i> ) | <i>ō, a</i> | <i>ō</i>        | <i>u, o.</i>     |
| <i>kūm</i>                | <i>come</i> | <i>kūm, kum</i> | <i>kam, kum.</i> |

## Class V.

| § 104. | Inf.            | Pret. Sg.    | Pret. Pl. | P. P.              |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|
|        | OE. <i>e</i>    | <i>æ</i>     | <i>ǣ</i>  | <i>e</i>           |
|        | ME. <i>ē, ê</i> | <i>a</i>     | <i>ē</i>  | <i>ē.</i>          |
| 1.     | <i>neid</i>     | <i>knead</i> |           | <i>nodn</i>        |
|        | <i>speik</i>    | <i>speak</i> |           | <i>spokn, spōk</i> |
|        | <i>trend</i>    | <i>tread</i> |           | <i>trod</i>        |
|        | <i>werv</i>     | <i>weave</i> |           | <i>worn, weivd</i> |
|        | <i>eat</i>      | <i>eat</i>   |           | <i>etn.</i>        |
| 2.     | <i>ged</i>      | <i>get</i>   |           | <i>getn</i>        |
|        | <i>gi, giv</i>  | <i>give</i>  |           | <i>gin</i>         |
|        | <i>sī</i>       | <i>see</i>   |           | <i>sīn, sin</i>    |
|        | <i>sit</i>      | <i>sit</i>   |           | <i>sīt, sit.</i>   |

|                      |             |             |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 3. <i>stik</i> stick | <i>stuk</i> | <i>stuk</i> |
| <i>dig</i>           | <i>dug</i>  | <i>dug.</i> |

The two latter verbs were weak in OE.

### Class VI.

| § 105. Inf.        | Pret. Sg.   | Pret. Pl. | P. P.           |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| OE. <i>a</i>       | <i>ō</i>    | <i>ō</i>  | <i>a</i>        |
| ME. <i>ā</i>       | <i>ō</i>    | <i>ō</i>  | <i>a.</i>       |
| <i>drē</i> draw    | <i>drōd</i> |           | <i>drōn</i>     |
| <i>stand</i> stand | <i>stūd</i> |           | <i>stūd</i>     |
| <i>tek</i> take    | <i>tūk</i>  |           | <i>tūk, ten</i> |
| <i>swēr</i> swear  | <i>swōr</i> |           | <i>swōr.</i>    |

### Class VII (reduplicating verbs).

| § 106. Inf.                | Pret.       | P. P.                  |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| OE. <i>a</i> ( <i>o</i> )  | <i>e</i>    | <i>a</i> ( <i>o</i> )  |
| <i>ayg, eyg</i> hang       | <i>ayg</i>  | <i>ayg</i>             |
| OE. <i>ǣ</i>               | <i>ē</i>    | <i>ǣ</i>               |
| <i>led</i> let             | <i>līt</i>  | <i>līt, letn</i>       |
| OE. <i>ea</i> ( <i>a</i> ) | <i>ēo</i>   | <i>ea</i> ( <i>a</i> ) |
| <i>fō, fē</i> fall         | <i>fōd</i>  | <i>fōn, fōn, fōd</i>   |
| OE. <i>ēa</i>              | <i>ēo</i>   | <i>ēa</i>              |
| <i>bjed</i> beat           |             | <i>bjetn</i>           |
| OE. <i>ō</i>               | <i>ēo</i>   | <i>ō</i>               |
| <i>grō</i> grow            | <i>grōd</i> | <i>grōn</i>            |
| OE. <i>ā</i>               | <i>ēo</i>   | <i>a</i>               |
| <i>blō</i> blow            | <i>blōd</i> | <i>blōn, blōd</i>      |
| <i>mō</i> mow              | <i>mōd</i>  | <i>mōn, mōd</i>        |
| <i>nō</i> know             | <i>nōd</i>  | <i>nōn, nōd.</i>       |

### B. Weak Verbs.

§ 107. The weak verbs are classified according to the formation of the pret. and past participle. 1. *-id*,

2. *-d*, 3. *-t*. These three main classes are then subdivided according to the origin and development of the verbs. Only those verbs are included which are different from literary English or are interesting from other points of view.

### Class I.

#### § 108. Pret and p. p. in *-id*:

| Inf.              | Pret.               | P. P.               |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <i>fret</i> fret  | <i>fret-tid</i>     | <i>fret-tid</i>     |
| <i>lit</i> light  | <i>litid, let</i>   | <i>litid, let</i>   |
| <i>melt</i> melt  | <i>meltid</i>       | <i>meltid</i>       |
| <i>sut</i> suit   | <i>sutid</i>        | <i>sutid</i>        |
| <i>trēt</i> treat | <i>trētid</i>       | <i>trētid</i>       |
| <i>wet</i> wet    | <i>wet-tid, wet</i> | <i>wet-tid, wet</i> |
| <i>oud</i> hold   | <i>oudid</i>        | <i>oudid.</i>       |

### Class II.

#### § 109. Pret. and p. p. in *-d*.

a) Verbs in which the vowel remains unchanged:

| Inf.                | Pret.       | P. P.           |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| <i>brā</i> brew     | <i>brād</i> | <i>brād</i>     |
| <i>ȳr</i> hear      | <i>ȳrd</i>  | <i>ȳrd</i>      |
| <i>lē</i> lay       | <i>lēd</i>  | <i>lēd</i>      |
| <i>mē, mēk</i> make | <i>mēd</i>  | <i>mēd</i>      |
| <i>rā</i> rue       | <i>rād</i>  | <i>rād</i>      |
| <i>se</i> say       | <i>sed</i>  | <i>sed</i>      |
| <i>sō</i> sew, sow  | <i>sōd</i>  | <i>sōd, sōn</i> |
| <i>fō</i> shew      | <i>fōd</i>  | <i>fōd, fōn</i> |
| <i>fū</i> shoe      | <i>fūd</i>  | <i>fūd</i>      |
| <i>tʃū</i> chew     | <i>tʃūd</i> | <i>tʃūd.</i>    |

b) Verbs with unchanged vowel but with original *t*, *d*, in the stem:

| Inf.           | Pret.      | P. P.       |
|----------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>puđ</i> put | <i>puđ</i> | <i>puđ</i>  |
| <i>wed</i> wed | <i>wed</i> | <i>wed.</i> |

c) Verbs which change the vowel and add *d* to the stem:

| Inf.                      | Pret.              | P. P.               |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <i>sel</i> sell           | <i>soūd</i>        | <i>soūd</i>         |
| <i>tel</i> teli           | <i>toūđ</i>        | <i>toūđ</i>         |
| <i>tīam, tīm</i> pour out | <i>tīōmd, temđ</i> | <i>temđ, tīōmd.</i> |

d) Verbs which change the vowel and have original *d* in the stem:

| Inf.              | Pret.       | P. P.       |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>blīđ</i> bleed | <i>bled</i> | <i>bled</i> |
| <i>brīđ</i> breed | <i>bred</i> | <i>bred</i> |
| <i>fīđ</i> feed   | <i>fed</i>  | <i>fed.</i> |

### Class III.

§ 110. a) Verbs with unchanged vowel and original *t, d*, in the stem:

| Inf.                 | Pret.        | P. P.        |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>bend</i> bend     | <i>bent</i>  | <i>bent</i>  |
| <i>bild</i> build    | <i>bilt</i>  | <i>bilt</i>  |
| <i>it</i> hit        | <i>it</i>    | <i>it</i>    |
| <i>kost</i> cost     | <i>kost</i>  | <i>kost</i>  |
| <i>kut</i> cut       | <i>kut</i>   | <i>kut</i>   |
| <i>nit</i> knit      | <i>nit</i>   | <i>nit</i>   |
| <i>ort</i> hurt      | <i>ort</i>   | <i>ort</i>   |
| <i>send</i> send     | <i>sent</i>  | <i>sent</i>  |
| <i>skrat</i> scratch | <i>skrat</i> | <i>skrat</i> |
| <i>spend</i> spend   | <i>spent</i> | <i>spent</i> |
| <i>swet</i> sweat    | <i>swet</i>  | <i>swet.</i> |

b) Verbs with unchanged vowel which add *t* to the stem:

| Inf.               | Pret.         | P. P.             |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| <i>brun</i> burn   | <i>brunt</i>  | <i>brunt</i>      |
| <i>elp</i> help    | <i>elpt</i>   | <i>elpt</i>       |
| <i>kjatʃ</i> catch | <i>kjatʃt</i> | <i>kjatʃt</i>     |
| <i>land</i> lend   | <i>lant</i>   | <i>lant</i>       |
| <i>kis</i> kiss    | <i>kist</i>   | <i>kist</i>       |
| <i>leīn</i> lean   | <i>leīnt</i>  | <i>leīnt</i>      |
| <i>reīʃ</i> reach  | <i>reīʃt</i>  | <i>reīʃt</i>      |
| <i>sītʃ</i> seek   | <i>sītʃt</i>  | <i>sītʃt</i>      |
| <i>smel</i> smell  | <i>smelt</i>  | <i>smelt</i>      |
| <i>spel</i> spell  | <i>spelt</i>  | <i>spelt</i>      |
| <i>spil</i> spill  | <i>spilt</i>  | <i>spilt</i>      |
| <i>spoil</i> spoil | <i>spoilt</i> | <i>spoilt</i>     |
| <i>fān</i> shine   | <i>fānt</i>   | <i>fānt</i>       |
| <i>fek</i> shake   | <i>fekt</i>   | <i>fekt</i>       |
| <i>fep</i> shape   | <i>fēpt</i>   | <i>fēpt</i>       |
| <i>feɪ</i> shave   | <i>fēft</i>   | <i>fēft, fovn</i> |
| <i>waiʃ</i> wash   | <i>waiʃt</i>  | <i>waiʃt</i>      |
| <i>wakn</i> waken  | <i>waknt</i>  | <i>waknt</i>      |
| <i>wärk</i> work   | <i>wärkt</i>  | <i>wärkt.</i>     |

c) Verbs with vowel change and original *t* in the stem :

|                 |            |             |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>mīt</i> meet | <i>met</i> | <i>met.</i> |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|

d) Verbs with vowel change which add *t* to the stem :

| Inf.               | Pret.        | P. P.        |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>bāe</i> buy     | <i>boāt</i>  | <i>boāt</i>  |
| <i>brīng</i> bring | <i>broūt</i> | <i>broūt</i> |
| <i>drēm</i> dream  | <i>dremt</i> | <i>dremt</i> |
| <i>fīl</i> feel    | <i>felt</i>  | <i>felt</i>  |
| <i>kīp</i> keep    | <i>kept</i>  | <i>kept</i>  |
| <i>kriṽ</i> creep  | <i>krept</i> | <i>krept</i> |
| <i>līw</i> leave   | <i>left</i>  | <i>left</i>  |
| <i>lōz</i> lose    | <i>lost</i>  | <i>lost</i>  |

| Inf.               | Pret.        | P. P.        |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>mīn</i> mean    | <i>ment</i>  | <i>ment</i>  |
| <i>nīl</i> kneel   | <i>nelt</i>  | <i>nelt</i>  |
| <i>pīp</i> peep    | <i>pept</i>  | <i>pept</i>  |
| <i>slīp</i> sleep  | <i>slept</i> | <i>slept</i> |
| <i>swīp</i> sweep  | <i>swept</i> | <i>swept</i> |
| <i>teitf</i> teach | <i>toūt</i>  | <i>toūt</i>  |
| <i>þīþk</i> think  | <i>þōūt</i>  | <i>þōūt</i>  |

### C. Verbal Endings.

§ 111. Present. The endings for the first, second and third persons Sing. are *-s* (after voiced sounds *-z*, *-ʒ*) and *-is*, *-iz* (*-iʒ*) after the spirants *s*, *z*, *f*, *ʒ*. All the persons have the same ending, although the 1<sup>st</sup> pers. Sing. is sometimes used without ending.

The plural ends in *-in* or is without ending.

Examples: *elþs* help, *helpeþs*, *helps*.

*rāziʒ* rise, *risest*, *rises*.

*wārkin* pl. work.

The following are the rules for the employment of the persons and numbers.

The ending of the third person sing. is used with pl. nouns (for paradigm see § 112):

*ðem əz wānts muər mən əjks* those who want more must ask. (t) *naviʒ warks ārd* the navvies work hard. (t) *tūðər tʃaps plēʒ bet-tər* the other fellows play better. (t) *þap-pəʒ drɒps ɔf* (t) *trɪʒ* the apples drop off the trees.

After the personal pronouns the ending *-in* is used or the form is without special ending:

*wi ɡuɪn evri dē* we go every day.

*ði wantin əs* (t) *plē* they want us to play.

*ði rād wrl* they ride well.

*jə kō-in (kō) ðad wärk?* You call that work?

The form with *-in* is the more extensively used one.

Preterite. The pret. of strong verbs is without special endings. The endings of weak verbs are *-id*, *-d*, *-t* for all persons. See § 107.

Participle. The pres. part. ends in *-in* (§ 61 b). For past part. of strong verbs see § 99 ff. The past part. of weak verbs ends in *-id*, *-d*, *-t*. The Infinitive has no special ending.

### Paradigms.

| § 112. <i>elp</i> to help       | <i>stik</i> to stick. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Indic. Pres. Sg. 1. <i>elps</i> | <i>stiks</i>          |
| 2. <i>elps</i>                  | <i>stiks</i>          |
| 3. <i>elps</i>                  | <i>stiks</i>          |
| Plur. <i>elpin</i> }            | <i>stikin</i> }       |
| <i>elp</i> }                    | <i>stik</i> }         |
| Pret. Sg. <i>elpt</i>           | <i>stuk</i>           |
| Pl. <i>elpt</i>                 | <i>stuk</i>           |
| Imper. Sg. and Pl. <i>elp</i>   | <i>stik</i>           |
| Inf. <i>elp</i>                 | <i>stik</i>           |
| Pres. Part. <i>elpin</i>        | <i>stikin</i>         |
| Past Part. <i>elpt</i> .        | <i>stuk</i> .         |

The subjunctive mood has disappeared except in such phrases as *iv ā wər ði* if I were you.

The future, perfect tenses, and the passive voice are formed as in lit. English.

## Table of Tenses.

| Tense.     | Indefinite.                     | Imperfect and Continuous.                  | Perfect.                               | Perfect and Continuous.                               |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Present.   | <i>a stiks</i><br>I stick       | <i>am stikin</i><br>I am sticking          | <i>av stuk</i><br>I have stuck         | <i>av bin stickin</i><br>I have been sticking         |
| Preterite. | <i>a stuk</i><br>I stuck        | <i>a wər stikin</i><br>I was sticking      | <i>ad stuk</i><br>I had stuck          | <i>ad bin stickin</i><br>I had been sticking          |
| Future.    | <i>as stik</i><br>I shall stick | <i>as bi stikin</i><br>I shall be sticking | <i>as e stuk</i><br>I shall have stuck | <i>as e bin stickin</i><br>I shall have been sticking |

The full conj. of the auxiliary verbs is given §§ 119, 120.

## D. Anomalous Verbs.

## a) Preterite Presents.

## 1. can.

§ 113. Pres. strong form *kon*, weak form *kn*.

Pret.       »       »       *kud*,       »       »       *kəd*.

## Affirmatively.

## Present.

## Singular.

*ā, a, kon* or *kn*

*ḏā, ḏa* »       »       »

*ī, ū, id* »       »       ».

## Plural.

*wē, wi kon* or *kn*

*jō, jō*       »       »       »

*ḏē, ḏi*       »       »       ».

## Preterite.

*ā, a kud* or *kəd*

etc.

*wē, wi kud* or *kəd*

etc.

## Affirmatively with not.

## Pres.

*ā, a kōrnd*

etc.

## Pret.

*ā, a kudnd*

etc.

## Interrogatively.

| Singular.               |                  | Present. | Plural.                 |                |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| <i>kon</i> or <i>kn</i> | <i>ā, a?</i>     |          | <i>kon</i> or <i>kn</i> | <i>wē, wi?</i> |
| » » »                   | <i>ḡā, tḡ?</i>   |          | » » »                   | <i>jō, jō?</i> |
| » » »                   | <i>i, ā, id?</i> |          | » » »                   | <i>ḡē, ḡi?</i> |

Note that *tḡ* is used in the 2<sup>nd</sup> person. interrog. where *ḡā* is used in the affirm. form.

| Singular.                |              | Pret. | Plural.                  |                |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <i>kud</i> or <i>kad</i> | <i>ā, a?</i> |       | <i>kud</i> or <i>kad</i> | <i>wē, wi?</i> |
| etc.                     |              |       | etc.                     |                |

## Interrogatively with not.

| Singular.    |              | Present. | Plural.      |                |
|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| <i>kḡrnd</i> | <i>ā, a?</i> |          | <i>kḡrnd</i> | <i>wē, wi?</i> |
| etc.         |              |          | etc.         |                |
| Sing.        |              | Pret.    | Plural.      |                |
| <i>kudnd</i> | <i>ā, a?</i> |          | <i>kudnd</i> | <i>wē, wi?</i> |
| etc.         |              |          | etc.         |                |

The *r* in *kḡrnd* has probably been introduced from analogy with *wḡrnd* were not.

*kud* is sometimes used in the Infinitive. *a jas tḡ kud*  
I used to be able (to do it).

## 2. dare.

| § 114. Pres.              |             | Pret.                                             |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <i>ā, a dāre</i>          | I dare      | <i>ā, a dār</i> I dared                           |
| <i>ā, a dārnd</i>         | I dare not  | <i>ā, a dārsnt, dārnd, dasnt</i> I dared not      |
| <i>dār ā, a?</i>          | dare I?     | <i>dār ā, a?</i> dare I?                          |
| <i>dārnd, dārsnt ā a?</i> | dare I not? | <i>dārsnt, dārnd, dasnt ā, a?</i> did not I dare? |

There is a pret. and past part. *dārd* meaning 'challenged'.

## 3. shall.

§ 115. Pres. strong form *fal*, weak *s*.Pret. » » *fud*, » *fəd*.

## Affirmatively.

## Present.

| Singular.         | Plural.             |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| <i>ā, a fal</i> } | { <i>wē, wi fal</i> |
| <i>ās, as</i> }   | { <i>wis</i>        |
| <i>ðas</i>        | { <i>jō, jə fal</i> |
| <i>ī fal</i> }    | { <i>jəs</i>        |
| <i>īs</i> }       |                     |
| <i>ū fal</i> }    | { <i>ðē fal</i>     |
| <i>us</i> }       | { <i>ði fal</i>     |
| <i>id fal</i> }   | { <i>ðis</i>        |
| <i>its</i> }      |                     |

## Pret.

| Singular.                     | Plural.                         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>ā, a fud</i> or <i>fəd</i> | <i>wē, wi fud</i> or <i>fəd</i> |
| <i>ðā, ða</i> » » »           | <i>jō, jə</i> » » »             |
| <i>ī, ū, id</i> » » »         | <i>ðē, ði</i> » » »             |

## Affirmatively with not.

## Present.

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>ā, a fārnd</i> }      | { <i>wē, wi fārnd</i>  |
| <i>as nod</i> }          | { <i>wēs, wis nod</i>  |
| <i>ðā, ða fārnd</i> }    | { <i>jō, jə fārnd</i>  |
| <i>ðas nod</i> }         | { <i>jōs, jəs nod</i>  |
| <i>ī, ū, id fārnd</i> }  | { <i>ðē, ði fārnd</i>  |
| <i>īs, ūs, its nod</i> } | { <i>ðēs, ðis nod.</i> |

## Pret.

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>ā, a fudnd, fədnd</i> | <i>wē, wi fudnd, fədnd</i> |
| etc.                     | etc.                       |

## Interrogatively.

## Present.

*ſal ā, a?**ſal wē, wi?*

## Pret.

*ſud, ſod ā, a?**ſud, ſod wē, wi?**ſud, ſod ðā, tō?**ſud, ſod jō, jō?**ſud, ſod ī, ũ, id?**ſud, ſod ē, ēi?*

## Interrogatively with not.

## Pres.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{ſārnd ā, a?} \\ \textit{ſal a nod?} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{ſal wē, wi nod?} \\ \textit{ſārnd wē, wi?} \end{array} \right\}$$

## Pret.

*ſudnd, ſodnd ā, a?**ſudnd, ſodnd wē, wi?*

etc.

etc.

The weak form *s* is generally only used with pronouns.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> pers. Sing. and Plural forms of the Present Interrogative are wanting. Their place is supplied by the other auxiliaries will, must, ought etc.

## 4. may.

§ 116. Weak form. Pres. *mi*, Pret. *mod*, *mot*, *mit*.

For the strong forms the verb *kon* is used, and it is generally preferred for the whole of the present.

The weak forms are not used interrogatively. For these the verbs *kon* and *mon* are used.

*mon a plē?* may I play? *kon wi aks im?* may we ask him?

This leaves only the following forms.

## Present.

*a mi* I may,*ða mi* thou mayest,

etc.

But even here the weak forms of *kon* are preferred.

Preterite.

*ā, a mād, mæt, mit* I might,

*ðā, ða mād, mæt, mit* thou mightest,

etc.

Pret. affirmatively with not.

*ā, a mitnt, mitnd, mūtnt, mūdnd* I might not,

*ðā, ða » » » »* thou mightest not,

etc.

The pret. negative forms *mūdnd, mūtnt* appear to be a new formation, after the analogy of *ſūdnd* and *kūdnd*.

The pret. of may is sometimes used as a pret. of must: *ī sed ði mūtnt dō ðad*: he said they must not do that. See § 117.

## 5. must.

§ 117. To express the lit. Eng. must, the Scand. *munu, monu* is used.

Strong form *mon*, weak form *mən*.

The following are the forms of the 1<sup>st</sup> pers. sing. and plural.

| Singular.                      | Plural.                 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>ā, a mon, mən</i> I must    | <i>wē, wi mon, mən</i>  |
| <i>ā, a mōrnd</i> I must not   | <i>wē, wi mōrnd</i>     |
| <i>mon, mən ā, a?</i> must I?  | <i>mon, mən wē, wi?</i> |
| <i>mōrnd ā, a?</i> must I not? | <i>mōrnd wē, wi?</i>    |

The weak form *mən* is not used negatively.

For the pret. the weak form *mən* is used: *ī tōnd əm wod ði mən du* he told them what they must do. A form *mæt, mit* might is also occasionally used in the same sense. See § 116.

## 6. ought.

§ 118. *out* is uninflected for all persons.

*ā, a out* I ought, etc.

*out ā, a? ought* I? etc.

*ā, a outnt, didnd out* I ought not etc.

*outnt ā, a? didnd ā, a out? ought* I not? etc.

## b) have.

§ 119. Pres. strong forms *ev, e, en*, weak *av, ə, ən*.

Before consonants the strong form *e* is always used, before vowels both *e* and *ev* are used, although even here *e* is used more frequently.

Pret. strong form *ed*, weak *əd*.

In both pres. and pret. the vowel disappears in the weak forms when preceded by the nom. of the pers. pronouns: *av* I have, *wēv* we have, *ad sin im* I had seen him.

Sometimes the verb disappears altogether: *ði stoun am* they have stolen them, *wi fon id* we have found it.

The *-z* of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> pers. sg. becomes *s* before voiceless consonants: *estə? hast* thou?

The forms *en, ən* are only used in the Pl. of the present.

## Affirmatively.

## Present.

| Singular.             | Plural.                     |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>ā, a ev or e</i> } | <i>wē, wi ev or e, en</i>   |
| <i>āv, av</i> }       | <i>wēv, wiv, wēn, win</i>   |
| <i>ḏā, ḏa ez</i> }    | <i>jō, jə ev or e or en</i> |
| <i>ḏāz, ḏaz</i> }     | <i>jōn, jən</i>             |
| <i>ī, ā, id ez</i> }  | <i>ḏē, ḏi ev or en</i>      |
| <i>īz, āz, its</i> }  | <i>ḏēv, ḏiv, ḏēn, ḏin.</i>  |

## Preterite.

|                                             |                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\bar{a}, a \text{ ed} \}$                  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w\bar{e}, wi \text{ ed} \\ w\bar{e}d, wid \end{array} \right.$ |
| $\bar{a}d, a\bar{d} \}$                     |                                                                                          |
| $\bar{\partial}a, \partial a \text{ ed} \}$ | etc.                                                                                     |
| $\bar{\partial}a\bar{d}, \partial ad \}$    |                                                                                          |
| etc.                                        |                                                                                          |

Infin.  $ev, e \}$   
 $\partial$

Pres. Part. *evin, e-in* (rare).

Past     »     *ed, ad.*

## Affirmatively with not.

## Present.

| Singular.                     | Plural.                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $a, a \text{ evnd} \}$        | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w\bar{e}, wi \text{ evnd} \\ w\bar{e}v, wiv \text{ nod} \\ w\bar{e}n, win \text{ nod} \end{array} \right.$ |
| $\bar{a}v, av \text{ nod} \}$ |                                                                                                                                      |
| etc.                          | etc.                                                                                                                                 |

## Pret.

|                               |                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $\bar{a}, a \text{ ednd} \}$  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w\bar{e}, wi \text{ ednd} \\ w\bar{e}d, wid \text{ nod.} \end{array} \right.$ |
| $\bar{a}d, ad \text{ nod} \}$ |                                                                                                         |

## Interrogatively.

## Present.

|                                                    |                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>ev</i> $\bar{a}, a?$                            | <i>ev, e, OR en</i> $w\bar{e}, wi?$                     |
| <i>ez</i> $\bar{\partial}a, es \text{ t}\partial?$ | <i>ev, e, OR en</i> $j\bar{o}, j\partial?$              |
| <i>ez</i> $\bar{i}, \bar{u}, id?$                  | <i>ev, e, OR en</i> $\bar{\partial}e, \bar{\partial}i?$ |

## Pret.

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>ed</i> $\bar{a}, a?$ | <i>ed</i> $w\bar{e}, wi$ |
| etc.                    | etc.                     |

## Interrogatively with not.

## Present.

| Singular.                       | Plural.                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $evnd \bar{a}, a? \}$           | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} evnd \ w\bar{e}, wi? \\ ev \text{ OR } en \ w\bar{e}, wi \text{ nod?} \end{array} \right.$ |
| $ev \bar{a}, a \text{ nod?} \}$ |                                                                                                                      |
| etc.                            | etc.                                                                                                                 |

## Pret.

|                    |   |                      |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| <i>ednd ā, a</i>   | } | <i>ednd wē, wi</i>   |
| <i>ed ā, a nod</i> |   | <i>ed wē, wi nod</i> |
| etc.               |   | etc.                 |

The plural forms of the present, given above, are only used with the personal pronouns. In all other cases the forms of the second and third person Sing. are used, viz. *ez, ʒz, z (s)*.

*ez ðem men sin ði?* have those men seen you? *ðuz (viz iz bin pud dēn* those trees have been pulled down. (Note. The weak form of *ez* is *iz* after a sibilant.)

These forms are also used with the first person Sing. when combined with a relative. *its mī ʒz iz dūn id* it is I who have done it. See also § 120.

## c) be.

## § 120.

## Affirmatively.

## Present.

| Singular.          | Plural.                                |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>ā, a am</i>     | { <i>wē, wi ar</i><br><i>wēr, wər</i>  |
| <i>ām am</i>       |                                        |
| <i>ðā, ða ar</i>   | { <i>jō, jə ar</i><br><i>jōr, jər</i>  |
| <i>ðār ðar</i>     |                                        |
| <i>ī, ū, id iz</i> | { <i>ðē, ði ar</i><br><i>ðēr, ðər.</i> |
| <i>īz, ūz, its</i> |                                        |

## Pret.

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>ā, a wor, wər</i> | <i>wē, wi wor, wər</i> |
| etc.                 | etc.                   |

Infinitive. *bī, bi.*

Present Participle. *bī-in.*

Past Participle. *bin.*

## Affirmatively with not.

## Present.

| Singular.              | Plural.              |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>ām, am nod</i>      | <i>wōr, wər nod</i>  |
| <i>ðār, ðar nod</i>    | <i>jōr, jər nod</i>  |
| <i>īz, ūz, its nod</i> | <i>ðōr, ðər nod.</i> |

## Pret.

|                          |                                                    |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>ā, a wōrnd</i>        | { <i>wē wi wōrnd</i><br><i>wē, wi wōrnd, wərnd</i> |
| <i>ā, a wōrnd, wərnd</i> |                                                    |
| etc.                     | etc.                                               |

## Interrogatively.

## Pres.

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| <i>am ā, a?</i>     | <i>ar wē, wi?</i> |
| <i>ar ðā, tə?</i>   | <i>ar jō, jə?</i> |
| <i>iz ī, ū, id?</i> | <i>ar ðē, ði?</i> |

## Pret.

|                    |                                            |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>wor ā, a?</i>   | { <i>wor wē, wi?</i><br><i>wər wē, wi?</i> |
| <i>wər ā, a?</i>   |                                            |
| <i>wor ðā etc.</i> | etc.                                       |

## Interrogatively with not.

## Present.

|                         |                                                |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <i>arnd ā, a?</i>       | { <i>arnd wē, wi?</i><br><i>ar wē, wi nod?</i> |
| <i>am ā, a nod?</i>     |                                                |
| <i>arnd ðā, tə?</i>     | etc.                                           |
| <i>ar ðā, tə nod?</i>   |                                                |
| <i>iznd ī, ū, id?</i>   | .                                              |
| <i>iz ī, ū, id nod?</i> |                                                |

## Pret.

|                      |                                                |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <i>wōrnd ā, a?</i>   | { <i>wōrnd wē, wi?</i><br><i>wōrnd » » ?</i>   |
| <i>wōrnd ā, a?</i>   |                                                |
| <i>wor ā, a nod?</i> | { <i>wor wē, wi nod?</i><br><i>wər » » » ?</i> |
| <i>wər ā, a nod?</i> |                                                |
| etc.                 | etc.                                           |

The «r» in the 1<sup>st</sup> pers. Sg. of the above pres. and pret. interrog. neg. forms has probably been introduced from the 2<sup>nd</sup> pers. and from the Plural.

The above forms of the present are only used with the personal pronouns. In other cases the third person Sg. is used, cp. § 119.

*ðem tʃaps iz nod redi jet* those men are not ready yet;  
*ðemz nod bad ənʒ* those are not bad ones; *sum fōks iz nār*  
*satisfād* some folks are never satisfied.

The vowel disappears, or is assimilated to the foregoing vowel of the subject, in the weak forms of the present: *ðar tɔ fōs* you are too smart, *am redi* I am ready.

The -z in the third person becomes -s before voiceless consonants: *is þout ə gʊd ðiəl on* he is thought a lot of.

#### d) will.

§ 121. Pres. strong form *wil*, weak *əl*. The weak form drops the vowel in combination with the pronouns.

Pret. strong form *wʊd*, weak *wəd*, *əd*. The latter loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns: *ad land ði*  
*id bʊd ə kɔpnd də bɛt id nɛ* I would lend thee it but I can't  
do without it now.

| Present.                 |                                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Singular.                | Plural.                                       |
| <i>ā, a wil</i> }        | { <i>wē, wi wil</i><br><i>wəl, wil</i>        |
| <i>āl, al</i> }          |                                               |
| etc.                     | etc.                                          |
| Pret.                    |                                               |
| <i>ā, a wʊd or wəd</i> } | { <i>wē, wi wʊd or wəd</i><br><i>wəd, wɪd</i> |
| <i>ād, ad</i> }          |                                               |
| etc.                     | etc.                                          |

## Affirmatively with not.

|                   |   |                     |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| <i>ā, a wārnd</i> | } | <i>wē, wi wārnd</i> |
| <i>āl, al nod</i> |   | <i>wēl, wil nod</i> |
| etc.              |   | etc.                |

## Interrogatively.

## Present.

| Singular.            | Plural.            |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>sal ā, a?</i>     | <i>sal wē, wi?</i> |
| <i>wil ḡā, tə?</i>   | <i>wil jō, jə?</i> |
| <i>wil ī, ū, id?</i> | <i>wil ḡē, ḡi?</i> |

## Pret.

|                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>wud or fud, wəd or fəd ā, a?</i> | <i>wud or fud, wəd or fəd wē, wi?</i> |
| <i>wud, wəd ḡā, tə?</i>             | <i>wud, wəd jō, jə?</i>               |
| » » <i>ī, ū, id?</i>                | » » <i>ḡē, ḡi?</i>                    |

## With not.

## Present.

|                        |   |                          |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| <i>wārnd ā, a?</i>     | } | <i>wārnd wē, wi?</i>     |
| <i>sal ā or a nod?</i> |   | <i>sal wē or wi nod?</i> |
| etc.                   |   | etc.                     |

## Pret.

|                           |   |                             |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>wudnd, fudnd ā, a?</i> | } | <i>wudnd, fudnd wē, wi?</i> |
| <i>wədnd, fədnd ā, a?</i> |   | <i>wədnd, fədnd wē, wi?</i> |
| etc.                      |   | etc.                        |

It will be seen that for all 1<sup>st</sup> person Sg. and Pl. interrogative forms the verb shall is also used and for the present interrogative exclusively.

## e) do.

§ 122. do as an independent verb is conjugated like any other verb.

In the pret. did is used for all persons Sing. and Plural.

## Affirmatively.

## Present.

| Singular.           | Plural.                |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>ā, a dū</i>      | <i>wē, wi dū, dūn</i>  |
| <i>ðā, ða dūz</i>   | <i>jō, jo dū, dūn</i>  |
| <i>ī, ī, id dūz</i> | <i>ðē, ði dū, dūn.</i> |

## With not.

|                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>a, a dōrnd</i>     | <i>wē, wi dōrnd, dōrnd</i> |
| <i>ðā, ða dūznd</i>   | <i>jō, jo » »</i>          |
| <i>ī, ī, id dūznd</i> | <i>ðē, ði » ».</i>         |

## Interrogatively.

|                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>dū a, a?</i>        | <i>dūn, dōn, dō wē, wi?</i> |
| <i>dūz ða, dūz tō?</i> | <i>» » jō, jo?</i>          |
| <i>dūz ī, ī, id?</i>   | <i>» » ðē, ði?</i>          |

## With not.

|                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>dū a or a nod? }</i> | <i>{ dūn, dōn, dō wē or wi nod?</i> |
| <i>dōrnd ā, a? }</i>    | <i>{ dōrnd wē, wi?</i>              |
| etc.                    | etc.                                |

Pres. Part. *duin*.Past Part. *dūn, dōn*.

## Chapter XII.

## I. Adverbs.

§ 123. Adverbs of manner and degree mostly end in *-li*; *ārdli* hardly, *qkōrtli* awkwardly. In *fuōrtli* the accent is on the suffix.

*apn* happen, *ē* how, *ē ewar* however, *an ō* and all, too, also, used in a strengthening sense, *ī wil ðad an ō* he will (do) that, *ōlōz* always, *tū* too, also, *sō* so, instead of *sō* we

generally say *ðad: i wər ðad nou̯t* he was so angry, *vāri* very, *vārnr̥ar* almost, *wāe* why, *wīl* well, but as an interjection we say *wel*.

Also is expressed by *tū* or *ən ǝ*.

Thus is expressed by *i ðis wē* in this way or *ǝ ðad rōd* literally, in that road.

*wiðin* is used in the meaning of «against» in such phrases as: *iʒ nod wiðin steilin* he is capable of or doesn't mind, stealing.

Adverbs of place: *aniwīar* anywhere, *iər* here, *jon* yonder, *sumwīar* somewhere, *ðīar* there, *wīar* where.

Adverbs of time: *ewar* or *ār* ever, *jet* yet, *jūstardē* yesterday, *nē* now, *newar* or *nār* never, *oft* often, *sin* since, *sūn* soon, *tōdē* today, *tōmq̄rn*, *(t)m̄q̄rn* tomorrow, *tōnit*, *(t)nīt* tonight, *ðen* then, *wen* when.

## 2. Prepositions.

§ 124. *aftər* after, *ǝfūr* before, *bitwīn* between, *bi* by, *bi-int* behind, *dēn* down, *ǝ*, *əv* (only before vowels) of, *ǝbēt*, *bēt* about, without, *ǝbuv* above, *ǝgen* again, *ǝlugg* along, *ǝmuyng* among, *bisād*, *ǝsād* besides, *ǝt-sted ǝ* instead of, *fər* for, *frə* from, *in*, *i* in (*i* is more used, even before vowels), *intə* into, *nīar* near, *bud*, *bəd* except, *on*, *o* on, *ōr* over, *sin* since, *tə*, *tīl* to (*wi went vārnr̥ar tīl Bōutn* we almost went as far as Bolton), *prū* through, *undər* under, *up* up, *wi* with.

## 3. Conjunctions.

§ 125. *bud* but, *bikās*, *kās* because, *ən* and, *ǝʒ* that (*ðad* is never used as a conjunction), *iv* if, *nōðər*, *nēðər* neither, *ǝðər*, *ēðər* either, *ðen* than (*nər* is sometimes used), *wāl* until (*wat wāl i kumʒ* wait until he comes).

## Specimens.

---

### I.

ðærz ə guð dɪəl ə tɛlʒ tɔʊd əbɛt oʊd x. ɪ wɔr reknt (t)lɛziist mon i Laykɪfɔr ən al dʒʊst tel ði wɔd ɪ did. ɪ wɔns went ə stɪfɪn wɜrk əd ə pɪt, ən ɪ guz ʊp tə (t)gʒafɔr ən əjkst ɪm ɪv ɪ kəd fʊnd ɪm ə dʒɒb. «Noʊ» sed (t)gʒafɔr «a dɜrn ɪɪpɪk əz wi en oʊt əzl du fɔr ði.» «wɔd, en jə noʊt əd ɔ ðen» əjkst x. «ja wɪn wɔn dʒɒb» sed (t)gʒafɔr «bʊd ɪts i (t)nɪt.» «wel am nɒd evɪn ɪd» sed x. «ad əʒ sʌn gə tə hel əz wɜrk i (t)dɛtəm, ən a wɪl gʊə əfuər al wɜrk i(t) nɪt.»

ði sen ɪ wɔns kʒaft wɔn ə ɪʒ lɒdʒ wɜrkin sɔ dɪd əz ɪ wɔr swet-tɪn. ən ɪ sɪt ɒn tu ɪm ən gɪv ɪm ə guð ādɪn ən əjkst ɪm ɪv ɪ wɔr bɛn (t)wɜrk ɪs-sel tə (t)dɪəʃ.

oʊd Dʒak — wɔr ənʊðər kwɜr ən. ɪ wɔns went (t) Aɪər-lənd wi ə tʌtʃi<sup>1</sup> tʃaps, ən əz ɪd wɔr sʊndɪ mɔrnɪn ði ɔ went ə evɪn ə fɛv. (t)bɜrbɔr stɜrtəd lɒðərɪn ən ɪ lɒðərt tɪl oʊd Dʒak wɔr ðəd taɪərt əz ɪ kʊdn stæn ɪd nɔ lʊŋgər. ɪ gɪt ʊp ən wɛkt ɛt wi ɪʒ fɛs kʊvərt wi lɒðər, tɪl ɪ fɒn ənʊðər sɒp. ɪ went ɪn ən əjkst «dʊn jə fɛv ɪər» «æ wi fɛvɪn» sed (t) bɜrbɔr. wel fɛv mɪ ðen» sed oʊd Dʒak «ði noʊt bʊd lɒðərɪn ɔr ðɪər.»

---

<sup>1</sup> 'a few', see § 20.

## Specimens.

---

Note. For convenience in reading, an English transcription to the dialect Specimens is here given. They are rendered almost word for word, and no attempt has been made to write correct English.

### I.

There is a good deal of tales told about old X. He was reckoned the laziest man in Lancashire and I will just tell you what he did. He once went a-seeking work at a pit, and he goes up to the gaffer and asked him if hé could find him a job. «No» said the gaffer «I don't think thàt we have anything that will do for you.» «What, have you nothing at all then?» asked X. «Yes we've one job» said the gaffer, «but it is in the night.» «Well, I am not having it» said X. «I'd as soon go to hell as work in the daytime, and I will go before I'll work in the night.»

They say he once caught one of his lads working so hard that he was sweating. And he set on to him and gave him a good hiding and asked him if he were going to work himself to the death.

Old Jack — was another queer one. He once went to Ireland with a few chaps, and as it was Sunday morning they all went to have a shave. The barber started lathering, and he lathered until old Jack was that tired that he couldn't stand it any longer. He got up and walked out with his face covered with lather, until he found another shop. He went in and asked «Do you shave here?» «Yes, we shave» said the barber. «Well, shave me then» said old Jack «they only lather over there.»

*wen (t) big-dzob*<sup>1</sup> *kām tā Oridz* *ði wār a lot a rouz bitwēn (t)poūd fōk az livd ðār afuār (t)wārks kum, ən (t) nju ūns az kām wi (t)wārks. (t)muəst a ðiŋ nju ūnz kām frə Manifestər rōd on, un ði rēðər luk(t) dēn o(t) poūd Oridzərŋ, se-in az ði nōd nou̯t afuār ðē kum. (t)poūd Oridzərŋ wərnd sə wīl plīəst ōr id, kōz ði poūt ðərsel az gud az ūm, evri bit. ad ani rōd, ði wār nō pop-fops i(t) plēs afuār, ən ði manidzld grēdli wīl bi ðərselŋ. iv evər ani ə (t)poūd Oridzərŋ ən (t)nju ənz apnt tə bi evin ə dlas tōgədər, ði wār oləz sūmʊt guin on.*

*ði wār a tutri on əm won nīl i(t) Brēn Kē, ən won ə(t) nju kumərŋ bigʊn ə telin əbēt ə balum az līt ə (t)top ə(t) Pæk tu ər pri jər afuār (t) big-dzob stārtid. Nobri nōd wōd tə mēk on id; ðid nār sin won afuār, evribodi i Oridz went ə evin ə lūk ad id, bud nōn on əm kōd se wōd id wār. at last ði fotʃt oūd Sami B—, ə oūd tʃap ər nanti, ūz ði ed (t)trʊndl ʌp in ə wīlbarə. ɪ lūk(t) ad id ə lʊŋg wāl ən sed nou̯t. ðen ɪ sed «wīl mi rēnd, tʃaps.» ði wīlt im rēnd. ɪ poūt əŋen fər əbēt ten minits ən ðen sed «wīl mi rēnd əŋen.» ði wīlt im rēnd əŋen. ðen ɪ poūt əŋen fər əbēt ə kwārter əv ən ār. ði poūt poūd tʃap ed gon tə slīp. bud ɪ wār nou̯t bəd piŋkɪn. at last ɪ sed «a nō wōd id iz; its ə sārksəs ən (t)pōsɪz ɪs kʊmɪn (t)mɔrn.» ði wār ō satsɪfəd ən wīlt im wʊm əŋen.*

<sup>1</sup> *big-dzob* is used locally to describe the large railway works at Horwich.

When the big job (railway works) came to Horwich, there were a lot of rows between the old folks who lived there before the works came, and the new ones who came with the works. Most of these new ones came from Manchester way on, and they rather looked down on the old Horwichers, saying that they knew nothing before they came. The old Horwichers were not so well pleased over it, because they thought themselves as good as them, every bit. At any rate, there were no pop-shops (pawn-shops) in the place before, and they managed very well by themselves. If ever any of the old Horwichers and the new ones happened to be having a glass together, there was always something going on.

There were a few of them one night in the «Brown Cow», and one of the new comers began a telling about a balloon that let on the top of the «Pike», two or three years before the big job started. Nobody knew what to make of it; they had never seen one before, everybody in Horwich went a having a look at it, but none of them could say what it was. At last they fetched old Sammy B—, an old chap, over ninety, whom they had wheeled up in a wheelbarrow. He looked at it a long while and said nothing. Then he said «Wheel me round chaps.» They wheeled him round. He thought again for about ten minutes and then said «Wheel me round again.» They wheeled him round again. Then he thought again for about a quarter of an hour. They thought the old chap had gone to sleep. But he was only thinking. At last he said «I know what it is; it's a circus and the horses are coming tomorrow.» They were all satisfied and wheeled him home again.

ði wær a gud laf wen ɪd finift ðad, ən ðad mēd im tel anuðær. ɪ sed sʊm ət (t)nʲu Oridzærz wons kjatst a ɔnd Oridzær nod far ʊf (t) Krēn. (ði wær wāld jə nōn, ən went əbēt o ðær anz ən nɪz.) ði rɪərt im ʊp ægen ə wō, ən wod did ɪ du bʊd bigin ə pɔ̄-in (t)pær wi iz andz, ən sed «wod mon a du wi dɪz.»

ði wær a nʲu Oridzær ðær əz ed sed nɔʊt ɔ ðis tām, bʊd ɪ ʰout ɪd wær əbēt is torn tɔ pʊd ə wɔrd in. ɪ sed sʊm nʲu Oridzærz wær wons guin ʰrʉ (t) Krēn fildz, wær ði wær sʊm bārli grō in. ði didn nō wod ɪd wær ən fotst a frēnd əz livd əd Mantfistær, ən nōd evərɪpɪn. ɪ sed «wel, av nevær sɪn eni grō-in əfər, bʊd əv kuərs a nō wod ði ar. ðær frimps.»

sʊm Adlɪtn fɔks wons went tɔ Lyndʊn. won dē ði gɪt i Madəm Tusɔdz ən won ɔn əm kod Out sed gud mornɪn tu ə waks bɔbi. ɔʊd Tʊm S— wær grēdli əmjʊst əd ðad ən kod-did im ə bɪt. bʊd dʒʊst aftər, ði wær egzaminɪn sʊm figərz ə wɪmɪn əz ed numbərz əd ðær fɪt, ɔ bʊd won. S— fɪftɪd ər skārts, bʊd ɪ wær sərprəst wen u dʒʊmpt ʊp ən sed «ɔʊ dɔr jʉ.» ðen ɪd wer Outs tɔrn tɔ laf ən ɪ sed «ðær Tʊm, ðær dʊn ðis tām. sʊm ɔn jə s sə g—d—fɔs.»

ə pærsn wons went ə sɪ-in ə kolɪər əz wær dɪ-in. ðis kolɪər wær ə grētt pɪdzən flueər ən wen (t)pærsn bigʊn ə tɔkɪn əbēt evn ɪd mēd im ʰɪk əbēt (t) ʰendzəlz wi wɪggz əz ɪd sɪn (t) ʰɪktsərz ɔn. ɪ tɔrnt rēnd ən sed tɔ (t)pærsn «səl ā ev wɪggz, pærsn, wen a gɔ tɔ evn?» «jɪs» sed(t) pærsn «ən wɪl jə e wɪggz, tu,

There was a good laugh when he had finished that, and that made him tell another. He said some of the new Horwichers once caught an old Horwicher not far from the «Crown» (they were wild you know and went about on their hands and knees). They reared him up against a wall, and what did he do but begin a pawing the air with his hands, and said «What must I do with these?»

There was a new Horwicher there, who had said nothing all this time, but he thought it was about his turn to put a word in. He said some new Horwichers were once going through the Crown fields, where there was some barley growing. They didn't know what it was and fetched a friend that lived at Manchester and knew everything. He said «Well, I've never seen any growing before, but of course I know what they are. They are shrimps.»

Some Adlington folks once went to London. One day they got in Madame Tussauds, and one of them called Holt said «Good morning» to a wax bobby. Old Tom S—, was much amused at that and coddled (teased) him a bit. But just after they were examining some figures of women, that had numbers at their feet, all but one. S— shifted her skirts, but he was surprised when she jumped up and said «How dare you!» Then it was Holt's turn to laugh and he said «There Tom, you are done this time; some of you are so G— d— smart.»

A parson once went a seeing a collier who was dying. This collier was a great pigeon-flyer, and when the parson began a talking about heaven he made him think about the angels with wings, of which he had seen pictures. He turned round and said to the parson «Shall I have wings, parson, when I go to heaven?» «Yes» said the parson

wen jō ged ðær.» «jis a fal» sed (t) pürsn, «wel al tel jō wod», sed (t) pidžən-flæær, «wen jō ged ðær al flā jō fār ə soværin.»

## II.

### *Come whoam to thy childer an me (Waugh).*

Ac džust mendid (t) faiær wi ə kob,  
 oud Swadl əz broūt ði nja fun;  
 ðær süm nās bekn koləps o (t)hob,  
 ən ə kwärt ə hæl posit i (t)hæn:  
 av broūt ði top kust; ðus (t) nō,  
 fār (t) renz kumin ðēn veri drē<sup>1</sup>;  
 ən (t) þārþ-stōn'z əz wāt əz nju snō,  
 kum wum tə ði tšildær ən mē.

wen a pūd lill Sali tə hed.  
 u krād kōz ər fēðær wörn(ð) ðær;  
 sō a kist (t) lill þigg ən a sed,  
 ðad briyg ər ə ribin frū (t) fār;  
 ən a giv ər ər dol ən süm rajgz,  
 ən ə nās lill wat kotn bō;  
 ən a kist ər əgen; byð u sed,  
 əz u wantid tə kis ði ən ō.

ən Dik tu, ad sulf wärk wi im,  
 əfuær a kəd ged im up (t) stōrz;  
 ða toud im ðad briyg im ə drūm,  
 i sed wen i wær se-in iz prærz;  
 ðen i lukt i mi fēs, ən i sed,  
 «es (t) bogarts ten oud ə mi dad?»  
 ən i krād til iz in wær kwāt red,  
 i lücks ði süm wil, daz jon lad.

<sup>1</sup> See § 36. 1. e.

«and will you have wings too when you go there?» «Yes, I shall» said the parson. «Well, I'll tell you what», said the pigeon-flyer, «when you get there I'll fly you for a sovereign.»

---

## II.

### **Come home to your children and me.**

I've just mended the fire with a cob,  
Old Swaddle has brought your new shoes;  
There are some nice bacon collops on the hob,  
And a quart of ale posset in the oven;  
I've brought your top-coat, do you know.  
For the rain's coming down very dree;  
And the hearth-stone's as white as new snow,  
Come home to your children and me.

When I put little Sally to bed,  
She cried 'cos her father wasn't there;  
So I kissed the little thing and I said,  
You'd bring her a ribbon from the fair;  
And I gave her a doll and some rags,  
And a nice little white cotton ball:  
And I kissed her again; but she said,  
That she wanted to kiss thee and all.

And Dick, too, I'd such work with him,  
Before I could get him up stairs;  
You told him, you'd bring him a drum,  
He said when he was saying his prayers;  
Then he looked in my face, and he said,  
«Have the boggarts taken hold of my dad?»  
And he cried till his eyes were quite red,  
He likes you very well, does yon lad.

at luyg leygð a gít om lēd stil,  
 en a árkn̄t (t) fōks fit ez went bāe;  
 sō a aiærnt ō mi thuaz rit wīl,  
 en a aygd om o(t) mēdn<sup>1</sup> tō drāe;  
 wen ad mendid ði stokin̄z en fārts,  
 a sīt dēn tō nit i mi t̄f̄ær;  
 en a rēli did fīl rēðær ort, —  
 mon, am lōnli<sup>2</sup> wen ðē arnd ðær.

av a ðrum en a tr̄umpit fər Dik;  
 av a jārð a blā ribin fər Sal;  
 av a buk fūl a babiz en a stik,  
 en sūm bakō en pāps fər mi sel;  
 av brout ði sūm kofi en tē —  
 iv ðal fīl i mi pokit, ðal sī;  
 en av brout ði a nju k̄jap tō-dē —  
 b̄ud a olaz briyḡz sūmæt fər ði.

god bles ði mi las; al gə wum,  
 en al kis ði en (t) t̄fildær ō rēnd;  
 ða nōz ez wærevær a rōm,  
 am fēn tō ged bak tō (t) hōad grēnd;  
 a kæn du wi a krajk ōr a dlas,  
 a kæn du wi a bit əv a spr̄i;  
 b̄ud av nō grēdli<sup>3</sup> kumfært, mi las,  
 eksep wi jon t̄fildær en ði.

<sup>1</sup> *mēdn* = 'clothes horse'.

<sup>2</sup> Waugh has *onely*. See § 63: 1. d. Note.

<sup>3</sup> See § 43. 1. e.

At the long length I got them laid still,  
And I hearkened the folk's feet, that went by;  
So I ironed all my clothes right well,  
And I hanged them on the maiden to dry;  
When I'd mended your stockings and shirts,  
I sat down to knit in my chair;  
And I really did feel rather hurt, —  
Man, I'm lonely when you are not there.

I've a drum and a trumpet for Dick;  
I've a yard of blue ribbon for Sal;  
I've a book full of babies and a stick,  
And some tobacco and pipes for myself;  
I've brought you some coffee and tea, --  
If you'll feel in my pocket, you'll see;  
And I've brought you a new cap today, —  
But I always bring something for thee.

God bless you, my lass; I'll go home,  
And I'll kiss you and the children all round;  
You know that wherever I roam,  
I'm glad to get back to the old ground;  
I can do with a crack over a glass,  
I can do with a bit of a spree;  
But I've no real comfort, my lass,  
Except with yon children and thee.

---

## III.

*Dzon Wōkər.*

*Dzon Wōkər* liəd ə(t) top (ə) Boyk,  
 ən kept ə lot ʏ dʌks,  
 ən egg ðl wər sə plentifʌl,  
 i pält ən ʏp i ruks.

*Dzon Wōkər* ed ə lit-tl lad,  
 ən i wər grēdli noūt;  
 i bit im vūr-ri il won nūt,  
 ən i pord im into (t) fout.

*Dzon Wōkər* ed ə lit-tl dog,  
 ən id went ɔf id nʌt;  
 i kopt id bi il indər leg,  
 ən wərɫt id into (t) kʌt.

*Dzon Wōkər* lækt ə bit ə spuərt,  
 wi ēðər fɪf ər brɪd;  
 i fot əd ə pɪdʒən ə(t) helɪfʌnt swɪp,  
 ən kɪlt ə kē ət stɪd.

*Dzon Wōkər* went tɔ Grasmɪər spuərts.  
 tɔ hev ə dʌ wi Tlārɪk;  
 ði pʌd ðər dzakɪts ən weskuɪts ɔf,  
 ən buəp went ʏp tɔ(t) mārɪk.

*Dzon Wōkər* i gɪt oʊd ə Tlārɪk,  
 ən Tlārɪk gɪt oʊd əv im;  
 ði pʌd won ənʊðər əbēɪt ə bit,  
 tɪl (t) tɔn on ən gɪvɪn.

*Dzon Wōkər* sed ɪl wərnd ə du,  
 ən ðɪd ev tɔ hev ənʊðər;  
 ən Tlārɪk i sed «ɔ rɪt oʊd mon,  
 ən ðʌ kən fotf ði brʊðər.»

## III.

## John Walker.

John Walker lived at top of the «Bonk»,  
And kept a lot of ducks,  
And eggs they were so plentiful,  
He piled them up in rucks.

John Walker had a little lad,  
And he was really naughty;  
He beat him very ill one night,  
And he kicked him into the fold.

John Walker had a little dog,  
And it went off its nut (head);  
He caught it by its hind leg,  
And whirled it into the cut (canal).

John Walker liked a bit of sport,  
With either fish or bird;  
He shot at a pigeon at the «Elephant» sweep,  
And killed a cow instead.

John Walker went to Grasmere sports.  
To have a do with «Clark»;  
They pulled their jackets and waistcoats off,  
And both went up to the mark.

John Walker he got hold of Clark,  
And Clark got hold of him;  
They pulled one another about a bit,  
Till the one of them gave in.

John Walker said it wasn't a do,  
And they 'd have to have another;  
And Clark he said «All right old man,  
And you can fetch your brother».

*Dzon Wōkər ed ə lit-tl fārm,  
 ən ɪ gīt vār-ri ound;  
 ɪ gīt ə bit bi-ɪnt wi(t) rent,  
 ən ɔ iz gʊds wər sould.*

*Dzon Wōkər gīt iz læknəs ten,  
 bi ə tʃap ə(t) nēm ə Rūd;  
 ən wen ɪ gīt ə dlent on id,  
 ɪ tuk iz bed ən dɪd.*

*Dzon Wōkər lækt ə sɒp ə driŋk,  
 ən wɒd ɪ supt wər rʌm,  
 ɪ went tə(t) Bər wɒn seʃərti nit,  
 ən ði ed tə dʌd im wɪm.*

*Dzon Wōkər went tə si ound T.  
 ɪ went tə ged ə poʊ;  
 ound T. ɪ pʌd id ʌp bi(t) rʌts,  
 ən ðen ðər wər ə roʊ.*

*Dzon Wōkər gīt ʌp ɛt ə tʃɔr,  
 ən reɪtʃt ɪs-sel ə stɒp;  
 ɪ peɪld ound T. ɒl ɔr (t) frʌnt plēs,  
 tɪl ɪ wər fɪt tə drɒp.*

*wen ound Tɪz waf kʌm ɪntə (t) fɒp,  
 ɪ wɒr ə wɛəri stɪt;  
 ɪz jed wər lɛd ət (t) tɒp ə(t) pɛs,  
 ən u pʌd ɪm ɛt bi(t) fɪt.*

---

John Walker had a little farm,  
And he got very old;  
He got a bit behind with the rent,  
And all his goods were sold.

John Walker got his likeness taken,  
By a chap with the name of Reed;  
And when he got a peep at it,  
He took his bed and died.

John Walker liked a drop of drink,  
And what he drank was rum;  
He went to the «Bear» one Saturday night,  
And they had to help him home.

John Walker went to see old T.,  
He went to get a crop;  
Old T., he pulled it up by the roots,  
And then there was a row.

John Walker got up out of the chair,  
And reached himself a strop;  
He knocked old T., all over the place,  
Till he was fit to drop.

When old T.'s wife came into the shop,  
He was a weary sight;  
His head was laid on top of the ashes,  
And she pulled him out by the feet.



# Geschichte der neuern Philosophie

## von Kuno Fischer.

Jubiläumsausgabe in zehn Bänden.

- I. Band: **Descartes' Leben, Werke und Lehre.** 4. neu bearbeitete Auflage. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 11.—, fein Halbfranzband M. 13.—.
- II. Band: **Spinozas Leben, Werke und Lehre.** 4. neu bearbeitete Auflage. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 14.—, fein Halbfranzband M. 16.—.
- III. Band: **Leibniz' Leben, Werke und Lehre.** 4. Auflage. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 18.—, fein Halbfranzband M. 20.—.
- IV. Band: **Immanuel Kant und seine Lehre.** 1. Teil. Entstehung und Grundlegung der kritischen Philosophie. 1. neu bearbeitete Auflage. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 16.—, fein Halbfranzband M. 18.—.
- V. Band: **Immanuel Kant und seine Lehre.** 2. Teil. Das Vernunftsystem auf der Grundlage der Vernunftkritik. 4. neu bearbeitete Auflage. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 16.—, fein Halbfranzband M. 18.—.
- VI. Band: **Fichtes Leben, Werke und Lehre.** 3. durchgesehene Auflage. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 18.—, fein Halbfranzband M. 20.—.
- VII. Band: **Schellings Leben, Werke und Lehre.** 3. durchgesehene und vermehrte Auflage. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 22.—, fein Halbfranzband M. 24.—.
- VIII. Band: **Hegels Leben, Werke und Lehre.** 2 Teile mit dem Bilde des Verfassers in Heliogravüre. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 30.—, in zwei feinen Halbfranzbänden M. 34.—.
- IX. Band: **Schopenhauers Leben, Werke und Lehre.** 2. neu bearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage. gr. 8°. geheftet M. 14.—, fein Halbfranzband M. 16.—.
- X. Band: **Bacon.** 3. Auflage. In Vorbereitung.

In der „Deutschen Revue“ schreibt Th. Wiedemann in seinen „Sechzehn Jahre in der Werkstatt Leopold von Ranke's“: „Ranke suchte nach anderweitiger und anders gearbeiteter Belehrung. In Beziehung auf die Geschichte der neuern Philosophie zog er allen anderen bei weitem das Werk von Kuno Fischer vor, dem er Geistesreichtum und kongeniale Reproduktion der verschiedenen Systeme nachrühmte.“

„... Was Kuno Fischers Schriften und Vorträge so interessant macht, das ist das wahrhaft dramatische Leben, welches beide durchdringt, die innere Frische und geistige Elastizität, welche beide auszeichnet. . . . Das Werk gehört nicht nur in die Bibliothek des Sachmannes, sondern ist dazu berufen, als eines der besten Bildungsmittel allen denen zu dienen, die den höchsten Aufgaben und idealen Interessen der ganzen Menschheit ihre Aufmerksamkeit zu widmen imstande sind.“ (Gegenwart.)

„... Fischers Eigentümlichkeit besteht in einer sonst fast nirgends erreichten Kunst, eine fremde Gedankenwelt von ihrem eigenen Mittelpunkt aus zu erleben und den Leser in der denkbar durchsichtigsten und eindringlichsten Form erleben zu lassen. . . . Kuno Fischer steht nie als überlegener, verbessernder Schulmeister hinter den dargestellten Philosophen. Dieser Geschichtschreiber läßt nicht seine Philosophen reden, sondern sie reden selbst. Sie tragen ihre eigenen Gedanken vor, nur freier, natürlicher, in einer lebhafteren, durchsichtigeren Sprache, als wir sie in ihren eigenen Werken finden, und weit fester als in ihren eigenen Werken haben sie den Zielpunkt ihrer Gedanken vor Augen. Aber diese Gedanken sind dennoch niemals verändert, niemals verschönt und niemals verbildet. Sie sind das in der Form gereinigte, im Gehalte völlig getreue Nachbild des Originaldenkers. Diese Kunst der Darstellung ist ebenso neu als notwendig. . . . Wahrlich, wer die Entwicklung des theoretischen Geistes von Descartes' bis zu Kants großen Nachfolgern zum Objekt zu machen imstande war, der hat ein schöpferisches Werk vollbracht. . . .“ (Preussische Jahrbücher.)

Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung in Heidelberg.

Dr. Arthur Drews

a. o. Professor der Philosophie an der Technischen Hochschule in Karlsruhe:

## Eduard von Hartmanns philosophisches System im Grundriß.

Mit biographischer Einleitung und dem Bilde Hartmanns.

gr. 8°. geheftet 16 M., fein Halbfranzband 18 M.

... Wer dieses Buch gelesen hat, wird einen vollständigeren und besseren Überblick über meine Philosophie als durch die Lektüre eines meiner Hauptwerke erhalten haben und dann in der Lage sein, jedes Werk von mir über das Sondergebiet, auf das sein persönliches Interesse gerichtet ist, dem Zusammenhang meines Systems richtig einzugliedern.

(Eduard von Hartmann in Deutschland Nr. 1 vom Oktober 1902.)

... Berufener hierzu konnte kaum ein anderer sein als der Karlsruher Philosoph Drews, der außer einer eminent lichtvollen Entwicklung des Systems Eduard v. Hartmanns in einer biographischen Einleitung in geradezu klassischer Diktion in die Gedankenweite des einjamen Metaphysikers einführt. Fürchte niemand eine schwer verständliche Paraphrase eines Nur-Sachgelehrten, eine zünftgemäße Analytik des Kathederphilosophen für den engen Kreis der Berufsgenossen! Drews schreibt, in wohlthuender Klarheit und souveräner Beherrschung eines für den Laien kaum noch zu überbietenden gewaltigen Stoffes, für die große Masse der Gebildeten, er ist populär im edelsten Sinne des Wortes und versteht trotz der Sprödigkeit, die philosophischen Materien nun einmal anzubastern pflegt, so fesselnd zu schreiben, daß er den Leser unwillkürlich gefangen nimmt und mit sich fortreißt.

(Leipziger Tagblatt.)

Soeben erschien:

## Friedrich Nietzsches Philosophie.

gr. 8°. geheftet 10 M., fein Halbfranzband 12 M.

Das Buch ist die erste wissenschaftlich-kritische, das ganze System umfassende, dabei für jeden Gebildeten verständliche Darstellung von Nietzsches Leben und Lehre.

Sofrat Dr. Max Dresler

Großh. Hofarzt:

## Vorlesungen über Psychologie

gehalten im foyer des Großherzoglichen Hoftheaters in Karlsruhe.

gr. 8°. geheftet 3.60 M., in fein Leinwandband 4.50 M.

... Das ganze Buch in seiner Inhalt- und formensichere ist dazu berufen, als eines der besten Bildungsmittel allen denen zu dienen, die den hohen Aufgaben unserer Seele und ihren tiefsten Tiefen nachzuforschen Interesse entgegenbringen. ... Sein Bemühen, das Beste in angenehmer form zu bieten, ist dem Verfasser trefflich gelungen, so daß wir dem empfehlenswerten Buche recht viel verständnisvolle Leser von Herzen wünschen. Wenn dieser unser Wunsch in Erfüllung ginge, so würde das einen geistigen Fortschritt unserer ganzen Zeit bedeuten.

(Odd Fellow.)

Soeben erschien:

## Die Welt als Wille zum Selbst.

Eine philosophische Studie.

gr. 8°. geheftet 3 M.

Soeben erschien:

Kuno Fischer,

851093

# Goethes Faust.

## 3. Band: Die Erklärung des Goetheschen Faust nach der Reihenfolge seiner Szenen. Erster Teil.

(Goethe-Schriften 8.) 8°. geheftet 7 Mk., fein Leinwandband 8 Mk.

Der 1. und 2. Band dieses klassischen Werkes liegen bereits in 4. Auflage vor. Einen noch größeren Erfolg wird der soeben erschienene 3. Band haben, welcher den Gang des ersten Theiles der Fausttragödie erklärend schildert, und der Ende 1903 erscheinende 4. Band, der den Gang des zweiten Theiles der Tragödie behandeln soll.

... In seiner Gesamtheit stellt sich Kuno Fischers Werk als eine in die Tiefen der Sauti-Dichtung dringende Erläuterung dar, welche deren geringen Gehalt, soweit es nachschaffendes Denken vermag, erschöpft. Wie kein anderer bringt Kuno Fischer zur Erklärung dieser philosophischen, kernmässigen und erhabensten Schöpfung deutscher Poesie das wissenschaftliche Rüstzeug und die kongeniale Gesinnung mit. Jede Phase der wechselvollen Geschichte der Lebensdichtung Goethes wird uns durch ihn wieder gegenwärtig, überall spürt er mit intuitivem Blick die geheimsten Zusammenhänge auf. In jede Scene des Gedichtes versenkt er sich mit gleich liebevollem Verstandnis; jeder Stimmung und Tonart, vom übermüthigsten Humor bis zur erschütterndsten Tragik, wech er zu folgen; allen poetischen Werthen, die Goethe hier in so überwältigender Fülle geschaffen, wird er gerecht. Und überall entspricht sein erleuchtendes Wort seiner großen Aufgabe, überall erreicht es in seiner Kraft und Unschaulichkeit die geistige und künstlerische Höhe der Dichtung. Ohne jemals den Schmelz der Poesie abzustreifen, münzt er den Edelgehalt des Gedichtes und setzt ihn in stets gleichwertiger Form aus der anschaulichen Sphäre in die begriffliche um. Man muß sich an Dichter erinnern, um erkennen zu können, welche Höhe der Erklärungskunst hier erreicht ist. Dort ein Kleinräuber, dem alles, was er angreift, zu Häderling wird, der bei allem Suchen nur Regenwürmer findet, hier der Schatzgräber, der keinen Spatenstich tut, ohne Gold aus Tageslicht zu fördern. Wagner und Saust! Denn nicht nur aus der Fülle gelehten Wissens ist dieser Kommentar geboren, sondern — was ein Werk wie Goethes „Faust“, das die Summen der Ergründungen nicht nur des reichsten Einzel Lebens, sondern der ganzen Menschheit zieht, vor allem von seinem Erklärer verlangt — aus einer Weltanschauung, welche den höchsten Gesichtspunkt der Dichtung erkennen hat, aus einer Weltanschauung, welche wie die unseres ehrwürdigen Autors auf drei Generationen zurückblickt. ...

(Dr. Ernst Traumann in der Frankfurter Zeitung.)

... Seine tiefen Gedanken, voll Schönheit und Erleuchtungskraft, wirken wie eine Offenbarung. Jede Phase der Dichtung wird durch die eindringende Kenntnis des Lebensganges Goethes erkannt und so der Dichter selbst zum unerschöpflichen Thema seines größten Werkes gemacht. ... Er wird unter allen vorhandenen Saustkommentaren den ersten Rang sich erringen und behaupten. Wer diesem Führer zu folgen wagt, dem erschließt sich die Welt des größten Dichters ohne Rest und ohne Vorbehalt. Mit einer wunderbaren Sprachgewalt und einer Fülle reifer Lebensweisheit wird ihm in ihre geweihte Stätte edelsten Genusses bereitet. Die stille Macht des Goetheschen Genius wächst von Tag zu Tag. Unter denen, die die Stunde seines höchsten Ruhmes mit heraufzuführen helfen, steht in erster Reihe Kuno Fischer, der die vollendete Bildung zur Einfachheit und Einheit der Natur in Goetheschem Sinne zurückgeführt hat. ...

(Prof. Dr. A. Koch in der Kölnischen Zeitung.)

... Nur ein kongenialer Geist konnte diesen Saustkommentar schreiben. Seiner ganzen Geistesart nach war Fischer zum Saustkommentator geradezu prädestiniert. Nicht nur, daß er wie wenige neben ihm die geistige Welt des Goetheschen Jahrhunderts beherrscht, nicht nur, daß er Philosoph und Literaturhistoriker zugleich ist, daß er die Gabe der Darstellung in ungewöhnlichem Maße besitzt, vor allem hat er sich in Goethes innerstes Wesen und Dichten so versenkt, daß er die geheimsten Regungen des Dichters nachspürt und so aus dem inneren Leben Goethes die Dichtung vor uns entzucht, so daß wir nicht Saust verstehen lernen, sondern im Saust Goethe. ... Die Erklärungskunst erreicht in diesem Bande eine Höhe, die nicht überboten werden kann. Der ganze Zauber Goethescher Poesie, die Tiefe seiner philosophischen Ideen, der absolute Wert dieser Menschheitstragödie, das edle Menschliche in ihr, und die tiefe Tragik, die Fülle schöner Einzelheiten — alles kommt vollendet zur Darstellung. Die Charaktere treten so plastisch hervor, daß jeder Schauspieler an dieser Charakteristik sich wird bilden müssen. Und dabei drängt der Kommentator sich nie hervor, sondern er gibt eben nichts als die Goetheschen Gedanken selbst. Wer sich der Lektüre dieses Kommentares hingibt, wird etwas von dem geistigen Studium verspüren, das bei der Berührung mit einem bedeutenden, genialen Manne, erhebend und kräftigend, auf uns übergeht, etwas von jener inneren Ergriffenheit spüren, die je und je eine große geistige Kraft in uns auslöst. Und darum nannten wir diesen Kommentar ein literarisches Ereignis ersten Ranges.

(Prof. Dr. Richter in der Neuen Preuss. [Arenz]-Zeitung.)

ferner erscheinen:

Goethes Iphigenie. 3. Aufl. 8°. geheftet M. 1.20.

Die Erklärungsarten des Goetheschen Faust. 8°. geheftet M. 1.80.

Goethes Tasso. 3. Aufl. 8°. fein Leinwandband M. 6.—.

Goethes Sonettenkranz. 8°. geheftet M. 2.—.

Goethe und Heidelberg. 2. Aufl. 8°. geheftet M. 1.—.

Goethes Faust. I. Band: Die Faustdichtung vor Goethe. 4. durchgesehene und vermehrte Auflage. 8°. geh. M. 4.—, fein Lwb. M. 5.—.

Goethes Faust. II. Band: Entstehung, Idee und Komposition des Goetheschen Faust. 4. durchgesehene und vermehrte Auflage. 8°. geheftet M. 4.—, fein Leinwandband M. 5.—.





Hargreaves, A.

PE

1946

A grammar of the dialect of  
Adlington

.H3

PONTIFICAL INSTITUTE  
OF MEDIAEVAL STUDIES  
59 QUEEN'S PARK  
TORONTO 5, CANADA

